The Times.

The Reading Matter will consist of Original Stories, History, Biography, Agriculture, Education, Poetry, and the Foreign and Domestic News of the Day.

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WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE TIMES.

THE FAIR ROSETTA, OR, Human Perfectibility.

BY STELLA STEELE.

CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.

Rosetta determined, under existing circumstances, to go and see an associate of hers, whom she looked upon as a confidential friend. Accordingly running over to see Miss Dormott she exclaimed "Maria—Aunt and I are at loggerheads about the basis of matrimonial bliss."

"Bliss, indeed! Rosetta—you will hardly find bliss in this world. If you find even an approximation to it, you will be very fortunate!"

"Ah! but she says that I shall never marry William Sage!"

"And why not?"

"Why she says we are not alike."

"So much the more certainty of it!"

"Now Maria—that is too bad! you are worse than aunt is!"

"Why so?—do I not say that you will be apt to mary William if you are unlike him?"

"Yes, but that is impossible—for he goes for "the fitness of things" and he is resolved to get a fac simile of himself!"

"O! that is nothing. No man ever gets such a lady as he means to; if he did he would be terribly *disappointed!* No man wants a lady of his own cast and character. A gentleman wants a lady to *love* him, that is all! Do you love William Sage?"

"Maria—he is not one of the loveable sort. He doesn't believe in love. He is an *ontologist!*"

"My Faith! Rosetta, are you going into metaphysics. No wonder your aunt says you will never marry William!"

"But William wishes to base his matrimonial life on love '*to being in general.*'"

"What! is he not to love you more than he does any other lady?"

"Why, no! we are to *match!* not to love; or if we love, our love is to be *at equipoise.*"

"My! my! Well I don't wonder as I said that your aunt says, that you will never marry William then."

"Why he is a fine young man."

"O! I do not doubt that—but Rosetta, my idea is that love must be the all prevailing influence in the case. If you love William more than all the rest of the world then you will probably consent to have him—and if he loves you in the same way, then he will have you."

"Why Maria—William thinks love is a minor consideration! a mere abstraction!"

"And that is the way with all lawyers, I believe—they are a crusty set any way and just intended for old bachelors!"

"Well, Maria, I can tell you one thing. I believe just as William does. They call him a theorist—and if *he* is one, so am I—and I haven't a doubt that we shall be married—indeed, I know we shall, and so we shall disappoint you both—my aunt I mean, and you."

"And if you marry without love, Rosetta you will both be disappointed too! for it is love only that can hide a multitude of sins—or faults. Without love—there can be no happiness—with it there can be none perfect."

Rosetta thus didn't get much consolation from Maria Dermott—but still she believed that she herself and William would marry each other and be happy. There was one thing that troubled her. William didn't care a straw about music—and on this point, she meant to be peculiarly guarded. Here she would humor him—till they were married at least! She knew that neither she herself nor William had any thing like what was called love—"called so," she said, "by romance writers!" Still, as they both resembled each other, in every other respect so much, she felt that they would be mutually pleased, to such an extent, that they should pronounce themselves happy, and the world also would pronounce the same verdict! Then too William's theory would be illustrated and the true secret in matrimonial life be found out. She therefore determined, she would marry him. At all events she would not discard him—if either party deserted the other, it should not be herself. And her Aunt and Maria too would see for themselves that their dark and sybel-like oracles were like those of Sybil herself, of no value.

William now for the second time came to see Rosetta—in the beautiful city of N. H. He conversed of law elegantly—the Judges of the city showed him marked attention. He was invited to their dining-parties. The Academic faculty, also, recollecting him, as a good scholar in College, now gave him a hearty welcome. The ladies of the city, too, were [illegible] man that was so fond of literature as to look for a lady of taste and refinement—for the best cultivated mind in the city.

The marriage was to take place in three months—and then Minerva not Venus—was to give to the world—a happy example of matrimonial life. The Collegiate professors, also, were delighted with the intended match, because they, like Pythagoras, liked followers and they themselves had all married in the same way—though they never uttered a word about human perfectibility after marriage for of course they did not, unlike Punch or Candel, like to say much about domestic matters.

And now at the close of the day of Williams arrival, a handbill was thrown into the porch of Rosetta's residence, stating, that there was to be a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert!" that Evening—and at the *same*, another handbill was thrown in announcing a "Wonderful Literary Lecture." The former was to be conducted by Professor Van Spitsbergen! the latter was to be given by Doctor Docendus D. D. LL. D. etc!"

Rosetta caught up the Musical handbill and William the Literary Lecture one.

"O! William," exclaimed Rosetta "what a grand treat! wouldn't you like to attend this Concert? Splendid! Splendid!"

"Rosetta," said William as cold as an ice-cake directly from the Polar regions—never to be melted. "There is going to be a Literary Lecture *to night*; Let us go to that."

"A literary Lecture—William! why we can attend one every day—all we have to do is to go to the College—but a *Concert* why we can never attend one scarcely, or one that is good for any thing. And here is the most renowned Professor of Music in the world—Professor Van Spitsbergen!! Why he is equal to Jenny Lind! indeed he is superior—O! we *must* go!"

"Rosetta—*you* can go—I don't think much of sound! I go for *substance.*"

"O! my *dear* William I couldn't think of going *alone*—I mean without you; if you hadn't come to town just now, then I could have gone well enough—but now what will the world think of it unless you go too?"

"Why I will go to the Literary Lecture if you please, and you can go *where* you please!"

Alas! for Rosetta—she was going to burst into tears! but at that moment a carriage came up to the door, and soon it was announced that Professor Van Spitsbergen of Germany—the Great musican of all the world! was waiting to see Miss Rosetta Lee!"

Alas! for William's law and lady too—and *human imperfectibility* besides!!

Miss Rosetta soon appeared in the parlor and *a rose* she was now! but William didn't even turn red! He trembled, indeed not from the fear of losing his lady, but for his *theory* of the fitness of things! human perfectibility was now at stake! Rosetta did not, it is true, resemble him in her musical taste, but this matter of music was so small a one that he had set it aside. In fact it was not in the nature of things, he supposed to find perfect resemblances—if all the minutie of life were to be taken into the account—and consequently as he and Rosetta were perfectly alike in every other respect—unless they now married, and thus furnished an experiment of the kind in question—the theory would go together!

Rosetta, however, soon appeared and invited our philosopher into the parlor. The Professor of music entertained him some time, with his Wonderful success in the Musical world—spoke to him of *solos* and *duetts* and sopranos and altos—and of the improvements in instrumental music since *Nebuchadnezza's* time—and how pianos and organs had been substituted for *sackbuts, Psaltries* and every other kind of music in his time etc. etc. etc!!

He informed William also that he was extremely pleased—extremely so—that his lovely and beautiful friend, the fair Rosetta *the rose* had such a fine ear for music—such an exquisite taste—and all the like things; all of which William was obliged to hear out of politeness! and he concluded by inviting the young gentleman and his lady to attend his Concert that evening. He gave them complimentary tickets for the purpose—and left promising himself the pleasure to call the next day!

The interview with the Professor of Music was not quite agreeable to William, as may be imagined—but what should he do? what could he do? If he had been called upon to go to the theatre he must have gone—or sacrificed his fair Rosetta! To the Concert, then, he must go! but no—he *would not*—his intended might go, if she chose—but the reins—no—he would not give the reins to his Phaetoness—*now* certainly—even if he did after his marriage! And what was to be done under these circumstances? The fair Rosetta knew what to do. She threw herself on her knees. She poured out a flood of tears! "*Her* William *must* go to the concert—or *she would go to the grave!*"

Philosophy and tears! What an incongruity! What communion had they with each other? Love and tears would go together very well—but human perfectibility and the fitness of things forbade teardrops from melting an ice-cake! William was inexorable. "Why all Novello would laugh outright at the idea of his going to a Musical Concert—for of all things in the world—an entertainment of this kind he had most ridiculed; it was, he had often said, beneath the notice of a man of dignity. "One of the characteristic features of Webster's greatness was" he said "that he *couldn't dance*"—and one of his own, he imagined was a contempt of music! Every chorister that he had ever known, he said, was next akin to a fool! and every lady that was fond of music he called *a mocking-bird!* Poor William—he was in a dilemma indeed!—his *lady* was in a greater one!

At this moment Professor Van Spitsbergen called in his carriage to take the *happy* couple to the Concert! The fair Rosetta concealed her tears as much as possible—pretending as ladies easily can, that she had been deeply affected with some sudden news! And now at the instance and urgency of the Professor she stepped into the carriage—William waiting on her to the carriage door, with feelings more easily to be imagined than described—and requesting the Professor to get in himself before *he* did so—directed the driver without waiting for *him* to get in, to go on! This was all quickly done, the fair Rosetta expecting William to be at the door of the Hall—as she stepped out of the carriage. Alas! here she found herself in the charge of the Professor only!

William then went to the Literary Lecture and found the Rev. Doctor lecturing on his favorite theory *Human Perfectibility!*

This was a treat for William—for he was too much of a *Philosopher* and *loved* the fair Rosetta too *little* to allow the earlier occurrences of the evening to disturb his mind.

Rosetta likewise forgot about every thing but the Concert—so much absorbed was she in the music, till the close of the entertainment. Then she looked around to find her Philosophising William. Alas! he was not to be seen! The Professor of music discovered her in this dilemma—indeed he had his eye on her all the time—and invited her to take a seat in his Carriage and thus she was conveyed home.

William the next morning *before daylight* took the cars for Novello!

To herself, Rosetta had much to say on making this discovery and *little* to any one else. Her aunt enquired of her, "what was the cause of William's sudden departure?"

"She *presumed* he had some important *law* business to attend to!"

"Yes," said her aunt, "I presume he has but I rather think it is not the *getting* of his *marriage* license."

"Indeed Aunt" said Rosetta "I do not think you ought to taunt me, it was very natural that I should wish to go to the Concert."

"And it was very natural too, I presume, that *he* should wish to go home! But you will be *married* yet Rosetta!"

"What? to William Sage!"

"O! no—to your new beau!"

"I have no new one!"

"Isn't *Professor Van Spitsbergen* your beau?"

"Aunt, you are too bad!"

"And William thinks *you* are probably."

"Well, I think I might be allowed to go to a musical Concert once in an age!"

"And you can go *always* now. *He* never will prevent you."

"Well, Aunt, Professor Van Spitsbergen is a fine looking man and very much of a gentleman."

"And very *impulsive* too!"

"He loves music, just as I do."

"Yes, and he loves you!"

"Well William Sage doesn't—I do think it is a shame, that he couldn't have gone to the Concert with me last night."

"And you may give him up now—Rosetta, for he has given *you* up."

"And do you think aunt that Mr. Van Spitsbergen would make a good husband?"

"Why I think he would suit *you* exactly—you are both fond of music—and *perhaps* both fond of each other!!"

"And what will the world say?"

"The world—indeed! why didn't you make that enquiry last night, before you gave William the slip?"

"I didn't give him the slip Aunt."

"O! he gave it to you this morning, did he!"

"Well he is a *mean* fellow any way. Just as though a lady mightn't go to a concert because a crusty old bachelor didn't want to go!"

"What! Rosetta—what do you say? you are coming round now to the very point where I predicted that you would come."

Well if he had loved me—he wouldn't have treated me so."

"No Rosetta—you are right. And now you are likewise coming on the true Philosophical ground; *love* is the basis of conjugal bliss. William didn't love you. He would have married you—but had he done so he would have loved his law and his theories more than you!

"And have I not made a happy escape, aunt!"

"Ah! you have got out of one vortex—to pass into another! life is beset with maelstroms!"

"But, aunt, Professor Van Spitsbergen is a very gentlemanly man—and oh! how exquisitely he sings—and what a performer he is. Why I thought I was in a paradise last night!"

"And you *would* have been if *your William* had been there!"

"Yes if he had been such a person as I wanted him to be—but if I was an Eve he was no Adam!"

"But Rosetta do you think that you *love* Professor Van Spitsbergen?"

"O! he is a charming man!"

"Yes you may *fancy* him—but you know nothing about his good qualities. He may be an imposter. I am always afraid of Strangers."

"Now aunt you are on the other side again."

"But, my child, why do you take such a fancy to the Professor?"

"O! he sings so exquisitely!"

"And is that all that he has to recommend him to you?"

"O! he is a stranger to *me*, aunt, as well as to you."

"And do you think you could entrust yourself to his charge. He *may* be a married man!"

"No, aunt—he has showed me his certificates and offers any references I may require."

"So then you have taken a step already!"

"Why, aunt, I was determined, if possible, to come up with William Sage. I wish to show him that I can get married even if *he* won't have me."

"Ah! Rosetta—I tremble for you. If you escape Scylla you strike against Charybdis! William Sage the theorist or Professor Van Spitsbergen the Musician—what an alternative! In the former case, Philosophy was your guide, now it is your fancy! *Can* you not love some that you know Rosetta? O! if you could only love some such one—and if some such one could only love you! *Love* is a source of perennial happiness!"

Rosetta however fancied the Professor of music, and as he called the next day and expressed a great interest in her welfare, complimented her musical taste—admired her voice—and praised her beauty, he soon gained the mastery over her—and obtained her hand!"

And now Maria was in ecstacies of joy—she hoped for the best in the future—the present all was bright. In a month the fair Rosetta was Professor Van Spitsbergen's bride! Here and there she roved over the country with him singing herself, and enjoying his concerts. But the Professor was extravagant and generous. He spent money faster than he accumulated it. In a little he was in a strait—he forged a note, was taken up and tried.

During the trial Rosetta thought of William Sage and his success. "Oh!" said she "if William were only here he would get clear—alas! what shall I do to secure his services?"

From New York Rosetta hastened to Novello. Here she entered his office, veiled and in tears! "O! Mr. Sage," said she "I am in trouble—trouble beyond measure—you have had wonderful success in saving prisoners from the Penitentiary. Oh! Mr. Sage I am afraid he will be doomed thither—help us William—do help us, and you will be our eternal benefactor."

"Who? your husband?" said William. "What Professor Van Spitsbergen—is he a culprit?"

"Yes," said she "but do come to New York, and save us—for if he goes to the Penitentiary I must go with him!"

"Well *go!*" said William—"for as you went to the concert to sing with him, you may now go with him to "Sing-Sing!"

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

TO INA.

BY CARL.

"Too late!" I would that it were otherwise,
That I had found 'neath other skies
Than those that smile on this fair land,
A nameless grave, ere I had met,
With one who murmurs her regret
That she has given me her hand.

The Mill cannot grind with the water that is past.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

ACHARONTIA.

FROM THE FRENCH.

BY J. WOODRUFF LEWIS.

To mortal man more fearful than the grave,
In that lone spot there yawned a horrid cave
Called Acharontia. Terror in its name,
From Hell's dread river Achrion it came—
A fabled stream, by which no mortals dare,
Not e'en the Gods themselves presume to swear.
On this dread river, so the legends tell,
Launch but your boat and you sink to hell!
To hell whose lurid flame eternal burns
The land of Demons, whence no ghost returns,
The infernal realms whose balls are riven,
With wail of spirits damned from Heav'n!
From this dread cave exhaled a poisonous breath
Which filled the air with pestilence and death.
The earth for miles around was parched and bare, [there;
No dews—no rains, distilled their moisture
No trees—no shrubs in this drear country grew
Save the sad cypress and the funeral yew!
Nor changing seasons to those skies could bring
The new-born graces of returning spring;
No smiling Flora strewed with flowers the ground,
Nor with the golden sheaf was autumn crowned.
In vain, and worse than vain the laborer's toil,
And vain each effort to improve the soil;
For bitter was the grass that on it grew,
And bitter was the troubled fountains too!
The birds of heav'n found there no shelt'ring groves, [loves!
To rear their tender young and chaunt their
But spread their weary wings and left the plair,
Nor to that dawning spot returned again!
But there the boding owl, ill-omened bird,
And croaking raven were forever heard!
From this cavern's mouth at times there came—
Borne on the breath of hell a liquid flame,
Whose Stygian fumes a shade of darkness threw,
And rank contagion o'er the country flew!
Then was each bosom filled with black despair,
There death and danger brooded in the air!
On each altar accursed, many a victim dies,
For naught, alas, but human sacrifice.
Could these infernal deities appease,
And stay the ravages of fell disease!
Such was the spot as ancient legends tell,
And such the fabled entrance to Hell!

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

GOING HOME.

BY MATILDA.

From all life's loneliness and gloom,
From all its wasting hopes and fears,
From all the shadows of the tomb,
From fading joys and bitter tears,
From sad farewells and bleeding hearts,
From angry waves that wildly foam,
From mourning hours and sorrow's darts,
O! pilgrims, we are going home.

A few more years of toil and woe,
A few more lonely days on earth,
A few more sad farewells below,
A few more tears around our hearth,
And we shall see in shining light
The glories of the heavenly dome,
O! pilgrims faint not in the night,
When morning dawns we'll be at home.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

MAJOR ANDRE.

BY WILMOT.

The history of our revolutionary struggles, were it all a fiction, might form the plan and outline of a most noble epic; and we trust the day is not far distant when some bold brilliant genius—some modern Virgil—will weave in immortal verse the story of the trials and triumphs of our fathers. It abounds in fine examples of the morally sublime—in traits of heroic self-devotion in strongly marked diversity of character, and extreme vicissitudes of fortune, as wonderful and interesting as the most ardent lover of romance could desire.

We are as yet, perhaps, too near in point of time to the season of those events to feel the full force of this observation. The play of the imagination is restrained by the closeness of the view, and the swell of sentiment is repressed by the accuracy of our acquaintance with their least interesting qualities. Homer, Milton and Virgil wrote their grand epics many centuries after the occurrence of the events described by them in such inimitable verse. Such men as Alexander, Darius and Caesar are known only in the days of their glory. We take leave of the heroes of the Iliad while they still glitter in "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" with all their noble qualities fresh and untarnished—the Greeks flushed with victory and the Trojans celebrating the funeral of their brave Hector. But the champions of our Revolution have hardly all yet passed from our view. We follow them into retirement and see them doff the martial dress for the farmer's homespun, and the youthful warrior become the quiet citizen. Posterity will see better because (paradoxical as it may seem) they will not see so much, and will justly wonder at the coldness and indifference with which we regard the Revolution independent of its consequences.

Among the many incidents of our Revolution which might furnish striking episodes for an epic, the execution of Major Andre is perhaps one of the most mournfully interesting. For one so young, so brave, so gifted, it must have been indeed a hard struggle to die upon the scaffold. And well has a chivalrous American exclaimed, "would that the tears of Mercy had outweighed the sword of Justice."

The circumstances connected with his melancholy fate are too well known to require more than a brief recapitulation. History informs us that at an early age he was filled with high aspirations and noble longings after fame, little dreaming that he was destined to find an inglorious grave.

And thus we find him forsaking the land of his birth—his home and all its endearing ties, bidding adieu to a fond mother and three loved sisters—and one—ah yes—one whom he had loved from boyhood, at whose feet he had bowed to cast his anticipated honors—we find him leaving all these, and under the broad folds of his country's flag, striving to win a name and fame not even to be forgotten. Entering upon his military duties with all the zeal and activity of his noble nature, he soon gained the esteem and confidence of his general, and rapidly rose from rank to rank, until finally he reached that of Major General of the British forces. Hitherto his career had been a brilliant one, and gave promise of a glorious future, when that black-hearted traitor, Arnold—a "villain doubly damned"—in the language of a historian, "crept into the paradise of his purity and destroyed him."

A hazardous enterprise now presented itself to him—the taking of West Point. Having entered into a correspondence with Arnold, in a few months the plot was ripe. But before the denouement of the plot it became necessary for him to pass through the American lines. His situation was truly a perilous one; yet full of hope and self-confidence he determined to brave the worst. He soon passed as he thought the American lines, and doubtless, bright anticipations of a glorious future beguiled the tedium of his solitary path. In a fancy he saw the war finished, the flag of his country proudly floating over a conquered nation. Already he heard, in dreams, the plaudits of the English hosts and the glad welcome of a grateful monarch.

Fame, wealth and title—the earnest of a country's gratitude seemed already to have been his, and to render his sensations more exquisitely delightful, his mind, doubtless, looked forward to that happy moment, when covered with the laurels of victory, he should clasp to his bosom one who had promised to be his bride.

From a dream of felicity so transcendent, how horrible the awakening. From scenes of refinement, sentiment and glory his fancy was recalled by the rude summons of the plain spoken rustics that arrested him. He awoke to find himself foiled, his schemes baffled, his brightest hopes blighted, and his prospects of future glory changed to the contemplation of disappointment, captivity and an ignominious death.

The circumstances of his trial need not be repeated here. After a fair and impartial trial, and after every effort consistent with the public safety, had been made to save him, he was condemned to suffer death as a spy.

"And though," says a writer, "Columbus wept at the sacrifice, the sighs of sorrow were mingled with the voice of reproach."

His trial took place on the 29th Sept, 1780, and a few days later, was the brave and gallant Andre by the stern rules of war condemned to yield his spirit up to Him who gave it.

And now let us enter through the thick glooms of his lonely cell, and whilst mortal mists are gathering thick and fast upon his pale brow, and the pavilions of life are closing their shadowy curtains about him, let us try to discover the flying features of his thoughts. Memory with all her busy train, doubtless, fills his narrow cell with the phantom visions of the past—with scenes of his boyhood—haunting him like some "wild far-off melody." In fancy he sees proud Albion's coast, her battlements and her ivy-clad towers, which, in his childhood, he was wont to people with the stern, steel-clad warriors of the days of the lion-hearted Richard. For a moment perhaps, forgetful of his approaching death, as he thinks of the dear ones at home, his eye kindles with hope and joyful anticipation. In imagination he is seated by his "ainangle side," and the rapture of delighted affection beams in his handsome countenance. But ah! the ghostly thought of death, which will not, "down at his bidding," comes back to tear him away from such dreams, and tells him that never again shall he hear the joyous laugh of his sisters, three—that never again shall the gentle accents of his widowed mother fall upon his ear like sweetest music; but upon that lofty brow "shame shall her torture place, where affection's kiss had lingered and honor left its trace."

Let us turn from this sad picture to another on the following day. The loud boom of the cannon, the slow and solemn beat of the muffled drum and the measured tread of the guard, falling in ominous accents upon the still air, announced to the hushed multitude the approach of the prisoner. His step was firm, his bearing dignified and manly, and though the sight of the scaffold caused him to shudder (for he had asked for a soldier's—not a felon's death) it was but momentary. It is not wonderful that in the bitterness of despair, with the full tide of his mournful thoughts pushing upon him, he should exclaim as he stood at the foot of the gallows, "and must I die thus?" His last words, before stepping from time into eternity, were: "I call you to witness that I die like a brave man." And soon the spirit of the unfortunate Englishman soared far above the ignominious gallows and paused only before the portals of Heaven.

Thus died the gallant Andre universally esteemed and regretted by friends and foes. The only blemish on his fair fame was his attempting once to prostitute a flag. Examined by the sober rules of moral philosophy, his conduct in this one instance cannot be excused. But if we examine it by the stern and rigid rules of war, we must acquit him, for, says a writer, they are but satires of human nature.

Let oblivion cast her veil over his fault and memory be true only to his virtues.

And whilst Arnold has inscribed his name "high upon the pillar of infamy," the name of his victim will call forth the sympathy and respect of all true and chivalrous Americans.

His remains now repose beneath a beautiful monument in Westminster Abbey—England's repository of her illustrious dead.

And whilst the stranger muses over the various fortunes of the sleepers beneath him, he will not fail to drop the tribute of a tear at the tomb of Andre.

"There is a tear for all who die,
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry
And triumph weeps above the brave.
There honor comes—a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps his clay,
And pity shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

"NO GOD!"

BY IANTHE.

Each tiny flower, that drinks the dew,
At eve, or blushing light—
Each twinkling star, that burns in blue,
Watching the weary night;—
Each quivering leaf, each budding tree,
That blooms within the wood;
Each blade of grass upon the lea,
Whispers "There is a God!"

The birds, that soar 'neath heaven's blue dome,
Warbling their songs of glee;—
The rapid streams as on they roam,
Swelling the hoary sea;—
The moon-beams glancing on the lake—
Kissing the weeping sod—
Gleaming upon the falling flake—
All say "There is a God!"

The brilliant hue of every flower,
That blooms within the vale—
The gentle pattering of the shower—
The sighing of the gale;—
The glistening dew, at early morn,
That decks the grassy clod—
The yellow fields of waving corn—
Each says "There is a God!"

"No God!" The thunder is His voice,
The heavens are his abode;
In pardoning sins, He doth rejoice,
And dwelleth with the good;
"The valleys leap" and "sing for joy;"
(He rules with a mild rod.)

From the Southern Light.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The editor of the New York Mirror tells of a "friend of ours" who went to meeting the other evening, where they sung old hymns to new fangled tunes. He describes the performance in this wise:

Oh! Sal, Sal, Sal, Salvation,
Come down from on high!

Then the women in the choir—the sweet singers in Israel—took up the refrain, and answering, sung—

We want a man, man,
We want a man, man ifestation by thy grace.

We have often been grieved at the carelessness, aye the deplorable ignorance displayed in the selection of fugue tunes for hymns by those who claimed to be musicians, or who at any rate deemed themselves capable of leading the singing in the services of the sanctuary. It has been our misfortune to hear noble and beautiful hymns sung to tunes which were the same in metre but in nothing else. We can recall instances now in which old fugue tunes familiarly known in almost every country-church have been selected and sung—no regard being had to the character of the unfortunate hymn. So the metre was the same—all was right. The expression and sentiment of the hymn was sacrificed to the tune. In many cases, the sense of the hymn was disregarded, and all this too under the name of worship—of adoration and of praise to the Almighty.

Since the introduction of choirs and of instruments into our churches, and the more general diffusion of musical knowledge, the evil to which we allude has been greatly remedied. A good Choir Leader, even if wanting somewhat in taste, will select tunes with reference to something else besides the metre. A well-organized and well-drilled musician will at once see the absurdity of mutilating a hymn merely to adapt it to a beautiful and popular tune. And an intelligent Choir will soon become sufficiently versed in their knowledge both of music and of hymns to act as a check upon an ambitious leader whom the desire of "showing off" will at first lead into some minor errors. Every good thing can be abused, as daily experience teaches, and in every fashionable church where opera singers are hired to conduct the singing, some violations of musical taste and propriety as regards the selection of tunes may occur, but these are comparatively rare.

Our remarks are intended to aid in correcting an evil which exists to too great an extent in the South. We wish the people to sing—but we want them to sing correctly—"with the spirit and the *understanding.*"

When a petulant individual politely observes to you; "You had better eat me up, hadn't you?" don't you do it.

Try to fill a camphene lamp while the wick is burning, and you will be astonished.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines) first insertion $1.00. Each additional week 25cts. The following ample deductions will be made in favor of standing Advertisements:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square,	$ 3.00	$ 5.00	$ 8.00
Two squares,	6.00	10.00	14.00
Three "	9.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	18.00	25.00	35.00

Professional and business Cards, not exceeding six lines—per annum, ...$5.00

The Friend's Yearly Meeting.

The Friends, or Quakers of North-Carolina hold a *yearly* meeting, including the first Sabbath of November in each year at New Garden in this county. This meeting taking place during the past week, has suggested the propriety of collecting together some of the rules and doctrines of this Society of Christians, for the edification of such of our readers as may be edified thereby.

The society of Friends or Quakers arose in England about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Reformation was producing a commotion in the religious world; the fetters, in which priestcraft had long held the human mind, were beginning to be loosened; and many panting after a nearer acquaintance with God, and a dominion over their appetites and passions, which they could not obtain by the observance of the *ceremonies* of religion, were earnestly enquiring, "What must we do to be saved."

Among other zealous ministers that rose as leaders in these troublous times, George Fox, as the acknowledged founder of the Quaker church, stands very prominent.

Another commotion, added to the contest between the Reformers and the Priestcraft, doubtless had much influence in shaping the crude notions of the new sects. The nation was torn by intestine strife. Civil war, with its attendant evils, raged throughout England, and the lives and the property of the subjects, were at the mercy of a lawless soldiery. Many were stripped of their possessions, reduced from affluence or ease to poverty and want, and often obliged to abandon their homes and flee for their lives. This melancholy state of affairs had a tendency to loosen their attachments from the world, by showing the precarious tenure of all earthly enjoyments, and to induce them to press a ter those substantial consolations which are only to be found in a religious life.

The rapid spread of the doctrines preached by George Fox was suprising; and among those who embraced them were persons esteemed of the best families; several priests of the Episcopal denomination and ministers of other societies; besides many other learned and substantial men. A large number of ministers, both men and women, were soon raised up in the infant society who travelled abroad, as they beleived themselves devinely called, spreading the knowledge of the truth, and strengthening and comforting the newly convinced. In a few years meetings were settled in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom; and notwithstanding the severe persecution to which the society was subjected, by which thousands were locked up in jails and dungeons, besides being subjected to barbarous personal abuse, its members continued to increase. Their sufferings seemed only to animate them with fresh ardour.

As early as the year 1655, some ministers travelled on the continent of Europe and settled meetings in Holland and other places; some travelled into Asia, some were carried to Africa; and several were imprisoned in the Inquisitions of Rome, Malta and Hungary. About the same period the first Friends arrived in America, at the port of Boston. Many on this side of the Ocean embraced their doctrines, but the spirit of persecution, from which they had suffered so deeply in England, made its appearance in America with increased violence and cruelty, inflicting upon the peacable Quakers various punishments; and finally four of them were put to death by the gallows at Boston. Notwithstanding the opposition, they continued to increase; many eminent ministers joined them from England; and in 1682 a large number, under the patronage of William Penn, settled the flourishing colony of Pennsylvania. At that time meetings were settled along the Atlantic coast from Boston to North-Carolina; and at the present day the largest body of Quakers is to be found in the United States.

As a society they possess many peculiarities. Our limits, however, will permit us merely to notice a few. The Discipline of the Society embraces four grades of meetings. First the preparative meetings; second, the monthly meetings; third, the quarterly meetings; fourth, the yearly meetings. The yearly meeting embraces the highest authority known in the society, and its decisions are final. There are in existence now only nine yearly meetings, two in Europe and seven in the United States. They all keep up a regular correspondence, by means of delegates to each meeting from all other meetings.

The doctrine of the immediate presence of Christ with his church, whether assembled for the purpose of Divine worship, or for the transaction of its disciplinary affairs, is the foundation of all its authority. Hence they have no one to act in the capacity of a Chairman, as Christ Jesus alone ought to preside, and his spirit and wisdom only to govern. The person appointed as clerk, is to gather and record the solid sense and judgment of Truth as manifested in the meeting; but no vote is ever taken, nor is any question decided by numbers.

Owing to the civil war and persecution in the first days of the Society, great care was taken of the poor and destitute; and this has ever been kept up, no one of them ever being thrown upon the public for support. They also make special provision for the education of all poor children, by providing good seminaries of learning, taught by members of the society, where the moral and religious training of the pupils, as well as their Literary instruction may be attended to, and to which the children of all their members may have free access.

In reference to Marriage, the Society believes that it is a divine ordinance, and that none but the Lord alone can rightly join any in this solemn covenant. It has therefore always had a conscientious scruple against acknowledging the authority of priests, ministers, or magistrates, in the solemnization of marriage. Those intending to marry, appear before a monthly meeting, with their parents or a certificate of consent. A committee is then appointed to examine into the matter and report at the next meeting. If no objection is reported, the parties have the consent of the meeting to accomplish the marriage. This is done in a public meeting for worship where the parties stand up and solemnly take each other for husband and wife.

Burials are conducted in a simple and unostentatious manner. To avoid unnecessary expense, which might be oppressive to the poor, they wear no mourning apparel—their coffins are plain—they discourage long processions of carriages and the erection of tomb stones.

In reference to war, the society believes it is wholly at variance with the spirit of the Gospel, which continually breathes peace on earth and good-will to men. They receive in their full signification, the plain and positive command of Christ; "I say unto you that ye resist not evil,"—"love your enemies; bless them that curse you, and do good to them that hate you &c."

They hold, also, that under the Gospel dispensation there is no inherent holiness in any one day above another, and hence they observe the sabbath merely as necessary for rest to man and beast.

As to slavery, the Friends believe it a crying sin, entirely at variance with the commands of Christ and the spirit of Christian religion.

In conformity with what the Society believes the precepts and examples of the apostles and primitive believers, it "enjoins upon its members a simple and unostentatious made of living, free from needless care and expense; moderation in the pursuit of business; and that they discountenance lotteries of every kind, music, dancing, stage plays, horse races, and all other vain and unprofitable amusements; as well as the changeable fashions and manners of the world, in dress, or the furniture of their houses; that daily living in the fear of God and under the power of the cross of Christ which crucifies to the world and all its lusts, they may show forth a conduct and conversation becoming their Christian profession, and adorn the dactrine of God our Saviour in all things."

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

According to notice previously given by the chairman of the Common Schools of Iredell County, several of the citizens of Iredell, convened at the Court House in Statesville, on Saturday, Oct. 31st., 1857 M. Campbell acting as temporary Chairman. After some preliminary remarks by Rev. B. Clegg, it was on motion resolved that an Educational Association be organized. The meeting was therefore duly organized by appointing John Davidson Chairman, and M. F. Freeland and J. F. Bell, Jr., Secretaries.

The persons present then enrolled their names as regular members of the Association.

The Chairman then directed the secretary to read the General Superintendent's "Directions for the formation of County and District educational associations."

The Constitution proposed by the General Superintendent was also read by the Secretary, by order of the house.

On motion of Rev. B. Clegg, it was resolved that we adopt the constitution recommended by the General Superintendent.

On motion of Col. Campbell, the Chairman appointed J. F. Bell, jr., Rev. B. Clegg and Col. M. Campbell a Committee to draft By-Laws.

The association then proceeded to fill the blanks in the Constitution.

Rev. B. Clegg moved that this association hold its meetings *quarterly*,—two in the town of Statesville, and two at any other points, hereafter to be agreed upon. Carried.

The association then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows:

Rev. B. Clegg, President;
Rev. W. W. Pharr, Vice President;
J. F. Bell, jr., Secretary;
E. W. Faucette, Cor. Sec., and Treas.

On motion of Rev. W. W. Pharr, it was resolved that this association, when it adjourns, adjourn to meet in the town of Statesville on the second Saturday of December, next.

Resolved, on motion, That Rev. B. Clegg deliver an address before the association at that time, and that the public generally be invited to attend.

Resolved, That Rev. W. W. Pharr be his alternate.

On motion of Rev. W. W. Pharr,

Resolved, That the secretaries furnish an abstract of the proceedings of this association to the Salisbury Watchman and Salisbury Banner.

Profs. A. H. Merritt and J. H. Foote, offered several well timed remarks in behalf of the NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

H. W. Ayer stated, for the information of those connected with the Common Schools, that he was now ready to furnish, *for cash*, at reduced prices, a complete list of the books recommended by the General Superintendent.

On motion, the association adjourned to meet in Statesville, the 2nd Saturday (12th,) of December, 1857.

JNO. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

M. F. FREELAND, } Secretaries.
J. F. BELL, JR., }

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The Panic—Times better—Meetings of unemployed working men—Work or Pillage—Election—Amusements—the Greene Monument &c.—

November, 4th 1857.

DEAR TIMES:—It may be probable that you have been wondering the cause of my long silence and I can only account for it myself, by saying that my ideas have taken advantage of the "Panic" and *suspended*, and knowing you to be lenient creditors, *took* an extension without asking it. By the way speaking of the panic, I am happy to state that we believe the worst is past, and times seem to be growing better but still we feel its effects for there are a great many of our Working men who are out of imployment, and as they say they cannot obtain work and *will not starve*, we expect to have some trouble. They mustered to the number of six or eight thousand a day or two since, preceded by music and bearing Banners with word *Work*, inscribed on them in English and German; they made speeches stating that they represented some fifty thousand unemployed laborers and must have work or they would get food by force, and to-morrow they hold a mass meeting to decide upon what measures they will persue of which I will send you a report.

Yesterday was election day here and thank to the law (which prohibits the sale of Liquor on election day,) we had a most quiet and peaceable time, no fighting or riots of any kindwhich is very unusual for this city. The Democracy carried the city by fifteen thousand majority but the State is yet doubtful but it is supposed to be Black *republican*, the result however is still uncertain.

Notwithstanding the hard times our places of Amusement are well filled and no doubt help greatly to relieve the mind of many a pang of care. The Broadway, Wallacks, Laura Keens, Burtons, Bowery, National, and German Theatres, are all in full blast, Christy and Woods Minstrels have opened a new and splendid Hall on Broadway, and are nightly filled with the beauty and fashion of the city and I must say they deserve their great success, for their Music is excellent and in caricatures, they out nigger a nigger a long ways; they are undoubtedly the head of their profession and delineate the beauties of "our peculiar institution" to life.

We have but little of particular interest here now, the monetary matters have absorbed everything else and it really seems as if we were a second edition of the children of Isreal, worshiping a golden calf, only our calf is in the shape of a dollar.

I am happy to see so decided a move in behalf of the Greene Monument and hope one may be reared that will do equal honor to the old North State and the memories of her noble sons.

Hoping you may "*ketch that er Bar.*"

I am truly, yours,

SPERRY.

A SHOWER OF MANNA. Do not be incredulous reader, when we inform you that on Monday last at the foot of Clear Lake in this country, a shower of sugar candy fell, covering a large tract of country. It covered every thing—leaves of trees, rocks, and the earth's surface alike. When discovered by the inhabitants the next morning a part of it was of the consistency of syrup and the rest as perfectly crystalized as the candy of the shops. Its taste is precisely similar to that of unflavored candy. Mr. J. Hale, the Clear Lake expressman saw it while on the ground, and collected a box as samples which he brought to us. There is no mistake about the matter, as the public may learn for themselves by calling at our office. The specimens before us are generally irregularly crystalized, rounded at one end and irregular in form at the other, as if broken off from some surface to which they adhered. They are from one-fourth to five-eighths of an inch in length, some pure white and others of a delicate pink hue. Their general appearance is that of very small stalage mites, such as we have often seen in caves. A similar shower, occurred at Salt Lake some years since. Naturalists preted to explain such phenomena by saying that such saccharine showers are of insect origin; but their explanations seem even more improbable than the fact itslf—the latter being well attested, and the former a mere theory to excuse ignorance of Nature's wondrous workings.—*Napa Republican.*

VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.—The interest on the whole debt amounts to $1,700,000 annually. It is paid half yearly! About $350,000 of the amount is paid in Richmond. The greater portion of the balance is remitted to New York and London, to be disbursed to bond holders in those two places. The interests accruing and due in July is sent to London early in June, so that it is always ready when called for.

PUNISHMENT FOR DESERTION.—We understand, says the Norfolk Day Book, that a United States soldier is to be branded in the hand with the letter "D," to have his head shaved, and to be "drumed out" from Fort Monroe to the tune of the "Rogue's March," on the 10th instant for desertion.

THE BUSY WORLD.

NEGRO-STEALERS CAUGHT:—Two underground railroad agents from "way down east" were captured in Sumter county Ga., last week and lodged in jain. It seems that the scoundrels had several interviews with some negroes and persuaded some of them to leave for free-niggerdom, but one of the would-be midnight emigrants informed his master of the affair. The master thereupon dressed and blacked himself into a counterfeit negro and went to the place of rendezvous, where he met the "liberators" and talked and laughed "high negro" to them until all their plans were discovered, and evidence enough to convict obtained, when the master and confederates threw off their disguises and arrested the thieves, and sent them to "durance vile" and the prospect of a few years at hard laboor.

SILVER COUNTERFEITS:—A large quantity of counterfeit halves and quarters are in circulation in Cincinnati. The coin is but fairly executed, and may be readily detected on examination.

DISSOLUTION.—The New School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, at its meeting in Washington city last week, resolved, 32 to 3, to withdraw from the General Assembly in consequence of the anti-slavery resolutions of the latter at Cleaveland.

AMERICAN PRESSES FOR BRITISH PAPERS.—Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., of New York, the inventors of the lightning press, are building two ten cylinder presses for the London Times, one six cylinder for the London Morning Star, and one for a London illustrated weekly paper, one for the Manchester Times, and one for the Manchester Guardian.

SUICIDE:—The Salisbury *Watchman* learns that Mr. G. Parker, a native of Davie county, but merchandising at Wilbar, Wilkes county, N. C., committed suicide, last week, by taking laudanum. No cause assigned.

GEORGIA FINANCES.—The disbursement of the Georgia treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 20th inst. reached $949.616,06, and the receipts for the same time $511,689 90. Of the balance of $437,826 16, the sum of $225,564, consisting of bank stock, is unavailable.

SINGULAR CALF:—We learn from the Richmond *Whig*, that Mr. Wm. O'Hollandsworth, of Raleigh county, Va., ownes a calf which has no eyes, nor very little appearance of any, with the exception of some very small eyelashes on each side of its head. It is said to be a fine large calf, and can go through a gap in a fence, a gate or any entrance, without difficulty, and can tell when it is getting close to a stump, a tree or a fence, as well as a person can. It can also discover when a stranger is near, as easily as if it could see.

SAD AFFAIR.—The York District *Chronicle* published a correspondence between B. Douglas & Co., and Mr. James Allen, Jr., which indicated that some difficulty would result between the parties—Mr. T. J. Bell being supposed to have communicated to the former [commercial agency in Charleston] something derogatory to the character of the latter.

We learn that a meeting took place on Saturday last, between Mr. Bell and Mr. Jas. Allen, Sr., when an altercation ensued, and the latter was shot and killed by the former. Much excitement exists at Yorkville in relation to the horrid event.

DOESTICKS MARRIED:—The celebrated "Doesticks," (Mortimer Thompson,) of the Tribune and editor of the New York Pickayune, was married to Miss Anna H VanClove, of Minnesota, on the 23rd ult.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.—From the General Minutes of the Church, just published, it appears that there are 23 Conferences, 2,171 traveling preachers, 4,000 local preachers, 309,382 white members and 60,770 on probation.—30,400 Indian members and 296 on probation. The total of ministers and members is 645,708, which is an increase of 15,816. Seven of the Conferences exhibit a decrease, sixteen an increase."

WELL DONE VIRGINIA LADIES:—On Saturday of last week, the temperance folks of Millwood, Frederick county, had an interesting time. A procession was formed, in which, in addition to the members of that body, were a goodly number of ladies, bearing a banner inscribed with "*Teetotalers or no Husbands.*"

THE NEW YORK POOR:—In our New York correspondence this week is an allusion to the "unemployed laborers." It seems that their threats were not idle or unmeaning. The city papers say that on Tuesday morning. 3rd. a squalid troop of men, old women, boys and girls, tore down the wooden railings which surround Tompkins Square, and carried them off for firewood. Hammers and axes were vigorously plied to root up the posts which remained fast in the ground, and so successfully was the work accomplished, that, were it not for the trees, the Square would now present the appearance of a vast vacant lot. Even the benches were carried off. Anothar party encountering a baker's wagon in avenue B. made an attack upon it, and siezed some fifty loaves. Many articles were stolen from stores where they were placed upon the sidewalk for show, and a general closing of stores of all kinds was the necessary consequence throughout that quarter of the city.

AFFECTING CASE.—Charles Cowland, a youth nineteen years of age, arraigned last Wednesday in the Federal Court at Norfolk, and when called upon to plead, arose as pale as death, and for some time his lips were sealed; at length he said: "Gentlemen of the jury—I plead guilty. In an unguarded moment I committed the act, and would afterwards have given the world had I never done it. All that I can ask, gentlemen, is that, as I am young, it may go some way in mitigating my punishment." Mr. Taz. Taylor, his counsel, made some feeling remarks, stating that this youth was the darling of a fond and doting mother. The Court, Jury and bar seemed much affected, and many tears were shed. The Jury found him guilty.

The Judge will, during the term, sentence him, for not less than ten nor more than twenty years—the minimum and maximum terms. It will be remembered his crime was rifling letters of money in the Post Office at Portsmouth, whilst employed there as a clerk.

NEW STATES.—Three territories, Oregon, Kansas, and Minnesota will apply to the next Congress for admission into the Union. Of these Minnesota alone has finally adopted a Constitution—the Conventions of the other two being now at work framing their fundamental law. All of them will be free States, and by their admission the North will acquire a decided majority in the U. S. Senate. Three new territories, Arizona, Dacotah, and Carson, it is supposed will be organized, at the same session; and these in a few years will also be applicants for admission as free States.

EDUCATION IN ALABAMA:—An Alabama exchange, says:—The whole number of public schools in Alabama is 2,260. The average length of time during which the schools were taught, a small fraction over six months. The average attendance is 37,203. There are embraced in this report 197 private schools, having 3774 pupils, 74 academies, with 3995 pupils, and 20 colleges, with 1690 pupils.

BEAR KILLED:—The Clinton *Independent* says a large bear was killed in Sampson County last week. Wonder if it was *our* bear?

RAILROAD FOR SALE.—The Alexandria Gazette of Wednesdy morning states that the *Alexandria and Washington Railroad*, with its locomotive and cars, will be offered at publc sale on the 1st of December next.

DOUBLE HEADED CALF.—A calf was sent through Charlottesville Va. on Tuesday, from Rockingham, that had a double head, two mouths, four eyes, &c. It could eat with either mouth. The body was like that of any other calf, of the same age.

SHOCKING DEATH:—The Danville (Va.) *Register* of the 5th, says Isaac Patterson, a citizen of Caswell county, N. C., left Danville Tuesday evening, in a buggy, for his home. Not far from town he was shortly afterwards discovered dead. It seems that he had fallen from his buggy, and when discovered one of the wheels of the vehicle was resting upon his neck, the blood was oozing from his ears and nose, and his neck broken. It is said that he was intoxicated when he left Danville, and this probably accounts for his fall from the buggy and his horrible death.

TOBACCO FACTORIES:—The Richmond *Dispatch* states that out of the fifty tobacco factories in that city, only some half dozen are now at work. The negroes that were employed in those which have stopped operations, have been sent home to the country.

In Danville, another large tobacco market, the factories have been more fortunate, as the *Register* says none "have ceased to operate in consequence of the monetary panic."

HOGS IN TENNESSEE.—A letter from Shelbyville, Tenn., to one of our exchanges, says that there will be fatted for market from 150,000 to 200,000 hogs, within an area of fifty miles each way from that point.

COL. NATHANIEL WILSON, a soldier, in the war of 1812, and afterwards an extensive merchant in Danville, Va., died on the 13th October, aged 76 years.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TEXAS.—A fire occurred at Brownsville, Texas, recently, by which ninety-five kegs of powder exploded, killing four persons and injuring several others. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

BETTER TIMES:—The Citizens' Bank, in New Orleans, resumed specie payments on the 4th inst. Considerable specie was coming in. The engagements of the previous day were met, and business prospects were brightening.

The Provideuce R. I. *Journal* describes the aspect of affairs as better in that city.

A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC has broken out at Chicago, resembling the black vomit. It carries off its victims in a few hours. It attacks alike both persons and cattle.

I. O. O. F.:—The number of Odd Fellows, in good standing, in Illinois, is over 11,000, with 233 lodges. The relief afforded, last year, $12,000.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—We learn that Gov. Bragg has notified the council of State to meet at the Capitol on Tuesday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of appointing a successor to the late Secretary of State.

THE CAUSE OF IT:—Dr. Duff, writing from Calcutta, to the "Presbyterian," says that the terrible native rebellion there is the result of a long concocted Mohammedan conspiracy against the British power, with a view to the reestablishment of a Mohammedan dynasty instead.

ABBERRATION OF MIND.—The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday, gives the following lamentable circumstance—Rev. S. S. Bryant was before a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, at the Mayor's office, yesterday, for examination on the charge of supposed lunacy, produced by the internal use of morphine and ardent spirits. The investigation resulted in a discharge of Mr. Bryant, who proposes to leave the city.

GEN. WALKER SAILED:—A despatch from New York the evening of the 7th, says that Gen. Walker sailed this week from New Orleans with 1,500 troops, in a five steamer, with plenty of provisions and amunition. Colonel Duncan, U. S., commands his artillery.

WHISKEY.—At Cincinnati, we see that the article of whiskey is down to fifteen and a quarter cents per gallon. This is almost "dog cheap," as it should be, for the hogs even are killed by the "*mush*" of which the detestable, *strychnined*, and consequently, poisonous, liquor is distiled. We would as soon ask an apothecary for a dose of strychnine, and drink it, as to call at a saloon for, and drink a glass of this whiskey. No wonder it is cheap, and no wonder we see so many swelled heads and faces—so many fit subjects for lunatic asylums in every community.—Good people, "we pray you avoid it."

GROWING WORSE:—Telegraphic news from New York, date the 9th inst., says the hunger mob charge Mayor Wood with humbuggery, and threaten to drag him out of office. Fifty policemen have been sent to protect him. Assistant Treasurer Cesco, in consequence of the threats of the mob, telegraphed to Washington for troops to protect the Sub-treasury, Marshal Rynders has also telegraphed for troops.

PATENTS:—Mr A. J. Hardin, of Shelby, in this State, obtained, on the 6th inst., a patent for a Hill Side Plough; and on the 13th inst., Mr. Z. Butt of Lincolnton a patent for a self-dumping Truck.

ALABAMA STATE FAIR.—The third annual fair of the Alabama State Agricultural Society will be held at Montgomery on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of November. Hon. Edward Everett will visit Montgomery during the fair, and deliver his celebrated oration on the life and character of Washington in aid of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE:—An effort has been made by the Board of Trustees, to place that institution under the control of the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and the prospect for completing the arrangement is very flattering.

PERSONAL:—The Winston *Statesman* says:—"The Rev. J. E. Mann, who has been the devoted pastor of the Methodist E. Church in this place for two years, preached his farewell sermon to a very large and attentive congregation, on Sunday last. Mr. Mann has, during his two years of labor among the people of this place, by his devotion to the cause of religion and his christian deportment, won the esteem of the whole community, and his departure from among us is deeply regretted by all."

INSANE ASYLUM:—Mrs. E. A. Nartindale of Raleigh, was unanimously elected Matron of the Asylum for the Insane, at the regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday 3rd inst., the incumbent's term having expired. The *Standard* says "from a thorough knowledge of the qualifications of Mrs. M., in all respects, we believe no better selection could have been made. We congratulate every interest concerned."

THE U. S. COURT for the Eastern District of Virginia was opened last Tuesday, in Richmond, Judge Haliburton presiding. The only criminal case is that of the U. S. versus Cowlum for robbing the Raleigh mail. The Grand Jury found three true bills against the accused.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCONISTS:—The Tobacco manufacturers of Lynchburg have appointed delegates to attend a convention of the trade in Richmond the first Thursday in December.

They invite tobacconists throughout Virginia and North Carolina to unite in the movement.

POST-MASTERS AND PUBLISHERS:—The Postmaster General has recently decided, that if the Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Office without being taken out by the subscribers within five weeks, they are liable for the pay.

NOT LOST.—The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writes that forty of the passengers by the Central America are detained in Cuba by the severe quarantine laws.

SINGULAR GAS LEAK:—While boring an artesian well in the basement of a paper mill near Watertown, N. Y., and when a depth of sixty feet had been reached, the drill working badly, a light was brought to discover the cause, when an inflammable gas issued from the hole, and lighting, shot upon a flame which reached the floor overhead. Two streams of water were turned on from hydrants, but could not check the flames until the whole force of a flume was let into the building and saved it. The gas, however, kept burning until a plug made by winding a blanket around a hand pice was thurst into the hole.

COMMERCIAL.

GREENSBORO MARKET, Nov. 11.
Reported expressly for the Times.
By Gilmer & Hendrix, Merchants, West Market.

Bacon 16½@18; Beef 4@5; Beeswax 20; Butter 20@; Coffee 16¾, Candles, Tallow 22@25, Adamantine 37@40, Sperm 55@60; Corn 50@0.00 Meal 60@0.00; Chickens 10@15; Eggs 10; Feathers 40@45; Flour 5.00@0·00; Flaxseed 1.00; Hides, green 5, dried 10; Hay 40@50; Lard 16½@18; Molasses 60@; Nails 6@7; Oats 50; Peas, yellow 75@00, white 75@000; Pork 7.50@8.00; Rags 0@3; Rice 8@00; Salt 2.25@2.50; Sugar, Brown 12½@14, loaf 18¾, crushed 18¾, clarified 16¾; Tallow 12½@15; Wheat 80@1.00; Wool 25@30.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Nov. 10.
Reported expressly for the Times.

Bacon, hoground 17 @, western sides 16@17, western shoulders 14@15, hams 15@14; Brandy peach 70@75. apple 50@60; Butter 28@30; Beeswax 26@27; Cheese 12@13; Candles, adamantine 28@30, sperm 50@60; Corn 90@1.00; Cotton 13@14¾; Coffee, rio 11½a12, lagura 12@13; Feathers 45@50; Flour, superfine 6.00@0.00 extra 7.75, fine 6.50, family 8.00, scratched 6.50@6.75; Guano, 1 ton $65, 5 tons $60; Hay (N. C.) 1.00@0.; Lime 125@135; Molasses, Cuba 35@40; Mackerel, no2. 10.00@0.00, 3no. 6.50@6.75; Nails 5@ ; Oats 65@00; Rosin, no. 1, 5.75@0.00, no. 2, 1.25@1.30, common 1.15@1.00; Rice 4@5; Shad 00@00; Salt, alum 98@00, sack 1.00@1.00; Sugar, clarified 11@12, P. R. 9@10; Spirits Turpentine 41-00; Turpentine, virgin and yellow dip, 2.00 a0.00, hard 1 50a0.00; Tar 1.62a0.00; Wheat, red 1.00@0.00, white 1.15@000

NORFOLK MARKET, Nov. 9.
Reported expressly for the Times.
By Rowland & Bros., Commission Merchants.

Bacon, hams 16@20, hoground 16@17, western sides 16a17; shoulders 14a15; Beans 1.50@1.75; Buckwheat, bag 1.65@; Butter, goshen 20@25, glade 25@26; Beeswax 25@28; Cotton 12@13; Corn, white 70@75, mixed 95@.98 yellow 95@98; Coffee, rio 11½@12½, laguira 14a14½; Candles, adamantine 24@27; Dried Apples, ₩ bus. 28 lb, 1.75@2.00, Peaches, peeled ₩ bus. 40 lb, 5.00@0.00; Eggs 20@25; Flour, fine 6.25@0.00, superfine 6.75@0.,00 extra 7.25@0.00, family 7.75 @7.75; Flaxseed 1.25@1.35; Guano, ₩ ton 60.00@60 00; Hay 1.00@1.25; Lard, no. 1 & 2, 17@18; Lime 1.20@1.30; Molasses 35@45; Oats 40@43; Salt, fine ₩ sack, 1.60@1.70, ground alum 1.05@1.10, blown 160@1.70; Sugar, refined 12½@13, crushed 12½@00, W. India 8½@11; Shingles, heart 12 in bunch, 6.00@7.25, sap do do 4 00@5.00; Staves, R. O. hhd. 38.00@39.00, H. O. hhd. 47.00@00.00, do heading 50.00@00.00; Soap, brown 4½a6½, yellow 4½@6½; Wheat, red 1.10@1.15, white 1.15@1.25; Whisky 26a28; Fish, no 3, Mackerel, 8.00a0.00, Northern Herrings 6.00 a0.00, Mullets and Blue Fish, 9.50a8.00, dry Cob and Hake, 3.75a4.50.

REMARKS. Flour, receipts continued small and the article is in demand, at quotations, for consumption Corn is in fair supply and demand Dried Apples continue in fair demand Flaxseed sell according to quality at quotations but the demand has fallen off, the last day or two, Provisions fair supply and demand.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9:—Prices of Cotton advancing. Good Middling 12¾.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Breadstuffs heavy; no change in quotations. Stocks dull—Virginia sixes 83.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Flour-sales of Howard street and Ohio at $6.25. Wheat—receipts heavy, and common qualites lower, but prime fully sustained. We quote good to prime white at $1.30 a 1.45; do red $1.18 a 1.22. Corn—old white 75 a 77 cts; new do 55 a 65 cts.

Business Cards.

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAVING permanently located in Greensboro, N.C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.
Jan. 8, 1857. 531y

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
(Formerly of North Carolina)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
104 *Wall Street.*
NEW YORK.
☞ Personal attention given to all business entrusted to their care. (57—1y.)

STERLING LANIER. SAMPSON LANIER
LAMAR HOUSE,
(FORMERLY COLEMAN HOUSE.)
KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
S. & S. LANIER, *Proprietors.*
MR. STERLIN LANIER, late of the Lanier House, Macon, Ga., and Sampson Lanier, late of Tuskegee, Ala., will be happy to meet all friends and customers at the Lamar House, where they have ample accommodation for 250 persons. 54:1y

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER, Dealers in Family Groceries and provisions, No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C. Will keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Chees, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.
References.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington: A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigg: J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8::ly.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among others:—Hon. T. Ruffin, John Newlin, P. A. Holt, W. R. Albright, Alamance; J. H. Haughton, A. H. Lindley, Chatham; P. C. Cameron, John F. Lyon, W. J. Bingham, Orange; John Long, Randolph; E. G. Reade, G. & H. Williams, Person. 6:1y

BOARD AT NORMAL COLLEGE.
AT a meeting of the citizens, the following was established as the price of Board for the next three terms:—Board including every thing necessary, except washing and fuel, paid in advance, $6.50 per month.
Paid at the end of the Term, 7.00 "
Washing, 75 "
This will reduce the necessary expenses to about $105 per annum, for the highest rates.
Next term commences September 17.
B. CRAVEN.
Sept. 2, 1856. 31-tf

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGURN.

NOTICE—THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to furnish a superior quality of fancy Dress, Opery and Water-proof Boots, footing, &c. And will be sold very low for cash. He cannot do business unless he has money to make payments.
H. H. BRADY.
Greensboro, July 15. (80:3m)

THE TIMES

Is published every Thursday in Greensboro, N.C

EDITORS.
E. W. OGBURN, C. C. COLE, JAMES W. ALBRIGHT.

Corresponding Editors.
Rob. G. Staples, Portsmouth, Va.
William R. Hunter, South Carolina,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1857.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

TERMS:

1 Copy one year	$ 2.00
6 Copies "	10.00
10 " "	15.00

☞ No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for. ☜

☞ Specimen copies sent gratis, on application.

Address, OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro' N. C.

☞ PRIZES! PRIZES!! ☜

The Publishers of the Times will give a Prize of $40 for the best original story of not less than twenty columns. And for the second best, they will give a Prize of $20. To give competitors time, we will delay the decision until the 20th of January, and manuscripts received up to that date will be entitled to a trial for the premiums. Competent and disinterested judges will make the decision. All manuscripts will be at the disposal of the publishers after the judges have awarded the Premiums.

Competitors must mail their manuscripts to "The Times" marked "Prize," and enclose their address in a sealed envelope.

P. S. Should the Publishers deem any Story, not awarded a premium, worthy of publication, they will refund the author all the expense of postage &c.

THE CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

In five more issues after this week the second volume of the Times will be completed. We do not call attention to the subject now to make any lengthy review of the past. Of the fulfilment of our promises made at the commencement of this year, every reader can bear testimony. Relying upon these promises, many clubs were secured for the Times throughout the Southern States, and our list doubled in one month. The end of the year is now close at hand and the time for the renewal of these clubs and subscriptions. The arrangements made at the beginning of this year were more extensive than ever made by any Southern paper to our knowledge. And having proved successful, we are happy to announce that our arrangements for the New Volume are far superior in every respect to the volume just closing. Our motto is ONWARD, and we are determined that the Times shall ever continue to improve and grow better.

We cannot here enumerate all the improvements for the new volume. In the first place the sheet will be enlarged and the reading matter will be increased to equal nearly three additional columns. The paper shall be of the finest white, and the type have just been manufactured and copper-faced by order expressly for the new volume.

We are also having executed a beautifully engraved new head. These improvements will render the *Times* by far the most handsome sheet in all the country.

Thus much for the appearance of the paper. In reference to the contents of the new volume we can confidently say the improvements in this respect shall equal or surpass the improvements in the appearance of the paper. We have been for several months making extensive engagements, and now take pleasure, without any vain glorious boasting, in promising for the new volume of the Times a paper never surpassed in the Southern States, and far superior for Southern readers to any published in the North.

To our kind readers, who have followed us through the present year, and by whose support we have been encouraged to make a heavy outlay for the improvement of the Times for the next year, we would now make one earnest appeal. Will you not aid us in making still greater improvements, and in adding still new interests to the Times? You will not forget there is a great demand for a "Literary and Family paper" published in the South, and, therefore, not inimical to our home interests. To fill this demand the Times is the only paper that has spent the means and assumed the responsibility. The field is ample, able to support many; but there is a lack of energy, and of the proper appreciation of "Home Enterprise" on the part of most of our people. But we trust a change is taking place and the growing appreciation of the Times by its readers is good evidence thereof. For the new volume, may we not expect a club at every office where the Times is now taken? Send in your clubs early, even before the commencement of the new volume if convenient, and by so doing it will greatly aid us in making out our new mail books. We must have at least 10,000 new subscribers, one thousand for each state.

To Correspondents:—If we have had the appearance of neglecting you during the past two weeks, our apology is a very heavy correspondence, and not for the want of interest, nor with an intention of slighting any one. Such letters as demand a personal reply are on file and awaiting their time.

Gen. Haskell, of Tennessee, who lately became insane, is said to be rapidly recovering.

REV. MR. SMYTH'S ADDRESS.

On Monday night the third public Temperance address in the monthly series was delivered in the Presbyterian church by Rev. J. J. Smyth, the pastor. The evening was very unfavorable, and lessened the size of the audience considerably. This we very much regretted, for the address was a most able production, clear and logical, and had a very decided influence upon all who heard it. The attention of the audiance seemed at times almost charmed, as their eyes were rivited upon the speaker and perfect silence pervaded the entire assembly. The earnestness of the speaker showed that he fully ment what he said, and his reasoning sunk irresistably into every heart. As a minister of the Gospel he felt that the Bible contained rules for the proper guidance of our life; and if we took it as a lamp to our pathway, we should never err.

It was altogether proper to bring other arguments to battle against intemperance; but to the man or woman who acknowledged the truth of the Bible, the arguments therein contained ought to be enough. The rule of the Bible is—"Whatsoever we do must be done to the glory of God."

The use of liquor, even the moderate use—was destructive to life. The best medical authority testifies to this. Hence he is, in the eyes of the moral law, a suicide—a self murder, and no murderer hath eternal life. How then can a professed christian make even a moderate use! And granting a man may drink moderately, and never become intoxicated, his influence is shed upon others, others perhaps not able to stand, and thereby as an abettor in his neighbor's destruction, he is equally implicated and equally guilty.

We will pass his remarks on the withering influence of even moderate drinking upon the mind, the conscience and the moral sensibilities, merely remarking that a most touching allusion was made to the shattered intellect of the Eloquent Haskell. He, whose eloquence has electrified the Halls of Congress, moved the feelings of many vast assemblages as the yellow grain waves in the Summer breeze, is now a raving maniac in the Lunatic Asylum, a melancholy example of the devastating work of strong drink. "Look not upon the wine when it is red." "He that is deceived by strong drink is not wise."

While the Bible acknowledges the medicinal qualities of strong drink, for instance—"Give strong drink to him who is about to perish," yet it still more forcibly forbids the use as a beverage, even moderately. We are responsible for example; if our friend goes astray we must in a brotherly manner admonish him. But where is the moderate drinker who can face the intemperate man with his friendly advice and not receive the retort, "Physician heal thyself?"

Train up your children in the way they should go; set a daily example before them worthy to be followed. Can the moderate drinker do this? If his son fills a drunkard's grave, will he not have himself to blame? Every man that lends his example to the encouragement of intemperance, whether distiller, vender or consumer is equally guilty. And to justify the use by calling it the "good creature of God!" is nothing short of blasphemy in the face of high heaven.

Notwithstanding efforts have been made in our midst to put down the traffic; to remove the insidious temptations from our young men; yet the houses of traffic are multiplying in our midst; our children are being tempted, drawn in as by the influence of a great Maelstrom; and as patriots, and parents we cannot stop our efforts, we must not lag behind; but we must up with a mightier struggle and uproot every den of iniquity; brand them with the righteous brand of infamy and force them from among the haunts of honest, respectable society Until this work is accomplished, we are all as citizens guilty.

With a feeling and affectionate appeal to the young, the speaker closed his address. It would afford us a pleasure to present extracts from it, as we cannot by any means do it justice from memory. That it has produced an influence, the remarks and exclamations of groups on the streets verify.

The Carrier's Address:—A lucky chance for some good poet. The Carrier will send a copy of the *Times* free for one year to the person furnishing him the best poetical address to his patrons. Impartial judges will award the prize on the 20th day of December. Address, "Carrier Times," Greensboro, N. C.

Cause and Effect:—Where the sale of liquor is permitted, the effects natural to it may be confidently expected. The *Watchman* of Tuesday says that Adam Trexler, of Salisbury, while on duty as a patrol, last week, under the influence of liquor, entered the premises of Mr. A. G. Holder, and raised a disturbance in his kitchen with the negroes. Mr. Holder being sick at the time, his father, an aged man, went out to suppress the disturbance. Trexler assaulted him with a large walking cane, and injured him so seriously as to endanger his life. The offender was arrested, and in default of bail, committed to prison to await his trial. Mr. Holder is believed now to be out of danger.

Typhoid Fever:—Hon. A. W. Venable, in his address at the last State Fair, advanced the idea that the Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup would be found valuable as a preventative of typhoid fever. A physician had assured him that where persons used much molasses they were never subjected to this disease.

A FAMILY JOURNAL FOR THE SOUTH.

The Spirit of the Age,

Raleigh, N. C.—A large 28 Columns Weekly Paper:—Is now in its ninth year. The Proprietor has recently fitted it out with new type entire, so that it is one of the handsomest sheets in the country. It is a Literary, Family Paper—especially adapted for the Home Circle, and has for its high mission the ennobling work—to instruct, to elevate, to beautify and refine. Its list of Five Thousand Subscribers, bear evidence of the appreciation in which it is held by the reading community. It also contains the News of the day, the Markets, good Literary, Temperance and other reading.

TERMS—Single copies $1.50 a year. To clubs of 5 and upwards $1 each.

Address, A. M. GORMAN, Raleigh, N. C.

'The Age' and 'The Times' Again.

In our notice of the "Spirit of the Age" last week, we were perfectly composed and self possessed, and had no desire to wound the feelings of the Editor, nor to excite him into a passion; yet such seems to have been the effects judging from his rejoinder, which we would have published, had he extended the same courtesy.

So far as taking "high dudgeon" at "the simple correction" of the Age, we have but one objection to his course and that is the liberty he took with our Prospectus. As editor of the Age he had a right to publish the prospectus as we wrote it or not to publish it at all, but he had no right to mutilate it—to erase and combine sentences in such a manner as to render them ungrammatical and nonsensical and then to insert our name as the author.

In this column we publish the new Prospectus of the Age, from the reading of which we must confess, we felt that Temperance had been very much ignored, being merely incidentally mentioned in the last sentence and after "the news of the day, the markets," &c., showing from its position, to one who had never before heard of the Age, that Temperance was the last and least object of the paper. As the Editor correctly remarks in his rejoinder to our article "we defy any one, be he enemy or professed friend, to examine our files from the first number we issued to the present, and point out a single number wherein the Temperance cause is not prominently set forth," we say as this is the case we were truly astonished at reading the new prospectus, in which this former course had been so completely ignored. And this was the most charitable view we could take of it. There is one other view, however, to which we are irresestably driven, as he says he expects "to continue his labors undeviatingly in the cause of Temperance," and that view is this—The issuing of our prospectus as a "Southern Literary and Family Journal," afforded him a favorble opportunity to do the same, as perhaps he might thereby catch a few additional subscribers, being ever ready to exhibit the *exact face* suitable to the occasion. This conclusion we were unwilling to believe, but he has forced it upon us.

Therefore, in dismissing this subject, we would advise those who are fond of reading a good "Literary and Family paper," to examine the prospectus of the Age as given in this column, and to the Sons of Temperance in North Carolina, who are becoming alarmed for their *Organ*, to send to the Editor for a private circular manufactured exactly to suit the occasion.

In regard to the allusions and personal epithets used in the Age, we dismiss them with the simple remark, that if these are to be the tests of Editorial Courtesy and Literary taste—we will not enter the list with the Age—as it is entitled to presidency in these respects, and we yeild the palm without an effort.

The Standard, Raleigh N. C. pays the Times the following compliment, which considering the source we prize very highly.

In another column of our paper will be found the prospectus of the Geensboro' *Times*, a large and ably conducted literary paper, and one eminently worthy the support of the Southern people. We have, for some time past, been examining the numbers of this paper, as they were issued, and we have no hesitation in saying that in point of ability in its editorial department, and in the quality of its matter, both original and selected, the *Times* is equal to any Nothern family paper, and far superior to most of them: and at the same time its articles are better adapted to Southern readers than those of any Northern paper. We cheerfully recommend the *Times* to the public, and we hope it will be well patronized.

Counterfeiting:—The Wytheville (Va.) *Times* says,

There is a man in Giles who has established a *branch* of the U. S. Mint on "his own hook," and is carrying on quite an extensive and profitable business, making quarters, ten cent pieces, &c. He has bought up all the German silver spoons to be had in that county and Tazewell, having purchased as many as eighteen dozen at one storehouse, and is rapidly converting them into a "circulating medium," for which he no doubt thinks we should all be thankful, in these hard times. Our informant stated that he had himself seen a large number of this spurious coin, and that it is a very good imitation, but deficient in weight. The strangest part of the whole story is that tho' the circumstances are known to a large number of persons, no one has yet dared to have him arrested, fearing that they cannot obtain positive proof and that when released he will reck his revenge upon them.

Finances of Virginia:—It appears from an official statement of the treasurer of Virginia, that, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, there was received into the treasury the sum of $7,829,194. This includes a balance of $73,372 on hand at the beginning of the year. The expenditures reached $7,449,222, leaving a balance on the 1st inst. of $379,961, of which $38,124 is applicable to the credit of the State, and $291,081 to the sinking fund.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

Massachusetts.—N. P. Banks, the black republican candidate for Governor, has received a plurality (it is thought from the returns to hand) over the Democratic and American candidates.

New Jersey.—The Democrats have carried both branches of the Legislature.

Maryland.—The elections passed off more quietly than was anticipated, in Baltimore, although there was much disorder and some bloodshed. The returns received indicate a gain on the Fillmore vote, when the majority was seven thousand. There is little doubt that the Americans have carried the day in both the city of Baltimore and the entire State of Maryland. The election was for Governor and other State officers, and for members to Congress. In the 5th district, Kunkel, Dem., is probably elected to Congress. All the others as before.

New York.—The Tribune of the 5th, concedes the defeat of the Republican ticket by ten to twenty thousand, and says the Democratic vote is about the same as last election, while one hundred thousand abstained from voting. The Senate probably Republican and the House Democratic.

Louisiana.—The Democratic State Ticket elected. Taylor and Slidell, dems., are elected to Congress, also Eustis, Amer. The other two probably anti-Slidell Democrats. The Legislature Democratic.

Iowa.—Randall, republican, is undoubtedly elected by 5,000 majority. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Charleston Election.—The Mayor's election in Charleston on Wednesday and Thursday was closely contested. The candidates were Hon. Charles Macbeth, and Hon. F. D. Richardson. The former was elected by 125 majority.

THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

By the Steamers from Europe, we gain nothing later from India. But having in previous issues given accounts of the rise and progress of the mutiny, perhaps it might not be uninteresting, while waiting for further intelligence to go back in the history of India, and it may be that a brief reference to the history of that land will assist us to understand the causes and probable result of the present contest.

The history of India—a vast land extending some 1,800 miles from north to south and 1,700 from east to west, nine times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and containing a population of 160,000,000 souls—has been written in blood for the last two thousand years; and the scenes now enacting there bring out most fearfully the leading characteristics of the Asiatic races, as deeply perfidious and savagely cruel.

About a thousand years ago, the haughty and intolerant Mohommedan conquerers commenced their incursions into India, and for five hundred years carried forward their conquests, until they subjugated almost the entire peninsula, which they ruled with a rod of iron. When the British began to enter that country a century and more ago, the ten or twelve millions Mohammedans held in servile subjection the 150,000,000 Hindoos and other nationalities. It is easy to see that the severity of Islam rule rendered the overturning of their power no difficult task, as the mass of Hindoo population was anxious to escape from their tyranny. Hence when the British under Lord Clive, in 1750, began to make warlike acquisition of territory, it fell into their hands faster than they had designed or desired, or were able securely to organize or safely hold it. In this state of things, the English were compelled to recruit their army chiefly from the subjugated provinces, and as they naturally sought the best soldiers, their immense Indian army is largely composed of Mohammedans, and the high caste Hindoos, the most dangerous classes when troubles arise. It is conceded also that this army, called Sepoys, is exceedingly fanatical in defence of its religion—having never been accessible to any large extent to the efforts of missionaries. Perhaps in this the East India Company have erred. With only from 30,000 to 50,000 English in all India to control an army af 300,000 Sepoys and 160,000,000 people, we can realize the immense hazard of an outbreak or rebellion.

At the latest dates, Delhi, the stronghold of the mutiny, as well as the seat of ancient Mohammedan empire, had not been retaken by the English. Yet it is confidently expected, that when the 70,000 or 80,000 British forces recently arrived, or on their way to India, shall have reached their destination, English authority will be speedily restored. This, it would seem, all good men must desire; for whatever charges may be truthfully brought against British rule in India, it has doubtless been preferable to Mohammedan domination, and so we have no doubt the great mass of the Hindoos regard it. During the existence of British authority in India, great advances have been made in the elevation and enlightenment of the masses—in the education of youth, in the internal improvement of the country, and in the establishment of missions, both by English and American churches. No portion of the heathen world has been more accessible to the gospel of Christ for the last twenty-five years, than India; and until within a few months, the prospect of its speedy evangelization was bright and cheering.

What is to be the end, and when, of this fearful convulsion of one-sixth part of our race, we cannot tell, nor will we venture to predict. But we may rest assured that He who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, and directs with unerring wisdom the great movements of the people, will so govern and restrain and terminate, as shall advance the interests of that kingdom which is to break in pieces all other kingdoms, and fill the earth with the glory of the Lord.

The Southern University.—The bishops, clergy and lay members of the Episcopal Church, to whom the establishment of a Southern University has been committed, will assemble in Montgomery, Ala., on the 25th of November, to perfect their plans. It is expected that nearly all the bishops of the Southern States will be present.

At the last meeting of the friends of this move, a committee of which Bishop Polk is chairman, is composed of one person from each of the ten States then represented. Impressed with the grave responsibility of the duty assigned it, and the importance of bringing to its aid the most authentic information, it has, we learn, appointed a commission of engineers to investigate the claims of the most prominent sites presented in the region agreed upon.

The commission is headed by Col. Walter Gwynn, a gentleman of high character, and well known to the country for his eminent scientific attainments. It has entered upon its work, and will have its report ready for the adjourned meeting of the committee to be held in Montgomery. At this meeting the question of location will be finally disposed of, we have no doubt, judiciously and to the satisfaction of the Southern people generally.

The region under examination is understood to be the mountain district, embraced in East Tennessee, Northwestern Alabama and Northwestern Georgia, which, from its salubrity and beauty, has been not inaptly called the Switzerland of America. In such a region, the difficulty will be, not in finding a suitable site, but choosing among so many such high attractions.

The Caloric Engine.—Mr. Ericsson, the well known inventor of the caloric engine, not disheartened by the disappointments experienced heretofore, is still busily engaged in his great enterprise. It is stated, moreover, by the *Journal of Commerce* that his prospect of eventual success is quite encouraging. Besides two stationary engines, which bid fair to work well, he has a beautiful yacht, which has been plying in New York harbor during the past two weeks, propelled solely by a caloric engine; still, although she has been plying almost daily, she has consumed only one cord of oak wood in all that time—the engine being suited to either wood or coal. Another remarkable feature about it is, that after the fires have been wholly extinguished, sufficient heat is retained in the metal of the engine, providing it has been thoroughly warmed, to propel the boat about two miles. The yacht is about fifty feet long, and has an eight feet paddle wheel, which works about thirty turns per minute, giving a rate of speed equal to about nine knots an hour. Although the principle upon which Ericsson's caloric engine was originally built is wholly preserved, the mechanism and arrangement are entirely different—the whole being reduced to a simplicity never before attained in any engine.

The King of Prussia.—By the last European news it seems probable that Frederick William, King of Prussia, would either die in a short time, or lose the use of his faculties. As he has no children, his brother, the Prince of Prussia, would succeed him in the former event, or rule as regent in the latter. The Prince is sixty years of age, a fair soldier, and a man of unblemished morality, but of no great abilities. His wife, a Princess of Saxe Weimar, is considered to have such radical tendencies, that in 1848, she was banished from Berlin. On this fact, as well as her influence over her husband, the radicals base their hopes of detaching Prussia from Russian influences. But it is almost useless to expect anything of that kind from a Prussian monarch. Frederick William, when he ascended the throne seventeen years ago, was considered to have remarkably liberal views; but these all disappeared in a few years of power, although there has been much in his reign to make him popular among the mass of his subjects.

Sheriff Elected.—Wm. A. Walton, Esq., has been elected sheriff by the magistrates of Rowan county to fill the unexpired term of Caleb Klutts, deceased.

MARRIED,

In Yadkin county, on the 20th ult., by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Col. Wm. MARTIN PICKETT, of Anson county, and Miss MARY JANE JARRATT, only daughter of Isaac Jarratt.

In Rockingham county, at her father's residence, on the 22nd ult., by Geo. W. Garrett, Esq., Mr. GEORGE FOSTER to Miss ELIZABETH BRANN.

DIED,

In this county, Thursday 5th, November, J. C. DONNELL, aged about 30 years.

At her residence, near Cascade, Pittsylvania county, Va., on the 27th ult., Mrs. NANCY PEATROSS, consort of the late James Peatross, in the 96th year of her age.

In Ocala, Florida, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Nancy S. wife of J. W. S. Crowson, and daughter of Mr. M. Alexander, in the 26th year of her age.

The deceased died in the enjoyment of an unwavering faith in the efficacy of the blood of Christ which cleanseth from all sin. Possessing a clear and steady mind even to the latest breath, she urged her relatives and friends to live for eternity, and calmly bidding them all good-bye, said she was ready and not afraid to die. Besides a large circle of relatives and friends, she has left a devoted husband and an infant daughter to mourn her loss.

*** The Spirit of the Age, and Fayetteville Observer, are requested to copy.

In this county, on Saturday 7th, of pneumonia, Jesse Thompson, in the 67th year of his age.

Marriage.—A singular marriage lately took place in Wilkes county, N. C. A man named Holloway married his step-mother, the second wife, the widow of his own father! She had six children, three of them by his father, and three by himself; and having nine children of his own, the couple set up housekeeping with 14 children.

Wild Cherry. Brookline, Mass., Feb. 5, 1854.

To Seth W. Fowle.—*My Dear Sir*:—Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have in its renovating power.

I was first induced to try this medicine as an experiment, about two years ago, in connection with the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well nigh gone with consumption, and whose relief from the use of it satisfied me of its great value in cases of colds and decline, and most clearly demonstrating to my mind its great value as a restorative, that needs only a fair trial to insure a grateful demonstration from the public. Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. WALKER.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

CIDER VINEGAR, A GENUINE article, pure, clarified, for sale cheap for cash by COLE & AMIS.

JUST TO HAND A WELL SElected lot of men's and woman's Shoes, of every quality and size—cheap for cash by COLE & AMIS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO COME and get your money back! We have only 24 Barrels of that excellent Molasses on hand, which we are selling at 45cents per. bbl. and 50 cents by retail. Call at the cheap cash, Store by COLE & AMIS.

CIGARS OF THE VERY CHOICEST brands, also a fine lot of Chewing Tobacco, on hand and for sale cheap for cash by COLE & AMIS.

CANDLES—A FINE LOT of ADAMANTINE and Sperm Candles, also a fine article of Tallow candle. Just Received—cheap for cash by COLE & AMIS.

FINE ASSORTMENT of WINES, Madeira Port, Sherry and Malaga, of the best quality, cheap for cash; also Fine French, Cherry, and Blackberry Brandies, also Champagne of the choisest Brand. Cheap for cash by COLE & AMIS.

OFFICE GREENSBORO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY:—The annual meeting of the "Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company" will be held at the Office of the Company on Thursday the 17th., December next.
D. P. WEIR, *Treas.*

PROSPECTUS OF "The Leisure Hour."

A LITERARY AND FAMIY NEWS JOURNAL. The undersigned will commence publishing in the town of Oxford, N. C., by the 15th of December next, a Weekly Paper to be entitled "The Leisure Hour," which will be especially devoted to the cultivation of the *useful*, the *memorable*, the *progressive*, and the *beautiful*. Whilst its aim and purpose will be the dissemination and advocacy of a pure and healthful literature, it will contain a full summary of the current news of the day, especial notices of the fluctuations in the prices of the products of the country, with accompanying comments, and a carefully prepared table of the various leading markets.

It will be the constant and unwearied effort of the Editor, to render "*The Leisure Hour*" a welcome Family visitor, by making it a spirited, vigorous and consistent friend of good morals, pure taste and sound learning: the ally of cheerfulness and good humor; the exponent of just discriminative criticism, the vehicle of a great variety of popular literary entertainment, and by supplying its Editorial department with carefully prepared observations upon contemporary interests.

In addition to copious intelligence of affairs in the literary world, and gossip concerning books and authors, the developement of the fine Arts, and progress in Science, will receive due attention.

In a word, no labor will be spared to make "*The Leisure Hour*" equal to any paper in the South, both in the character of its reading matter, and in its typographical appearance.

An earnest appeal is made to the people of North Carolina, and to the citizens of Granville especially, to lend a liberal assistance in the support of this praiseworthy enterprise.

The Editorial Department will be under the exclusive control of T. B. Kingsbury.

The Leisure Hour will be printed on medium size paper, with new type, at Two Dollars a year payable on the receipt of the first number, or Three Dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the year. JAMES COLLINS.
Oxford, N. C., Oct. 16, 1857.

ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW Candles by the lb or Box for sale at the cash store of R. N. CALDWELL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF Pure white Lead, Dry and in oil, to gether with Putty in cans and Glass assorted sises for sale by R. N. CALDWELL.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Fourteenth Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1858. The teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

Expenses:

Tuition in Elementary Branches	$15
" " College Classes	20
" " Music	20
" " Drawing	10
" " Painting	20
" " Embroidery	5
Board and Washing per month	10

No extra charges will be made.
For particulars apply to J. H. MILLS, Oxford, N. C.
(96::5m)

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—R. N. Caldwell has just received his neat and well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Druggs, Paints and Die Stuffs, Castings, Cedar and willow wares, all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms and earnestly solicits his friends, and the trading community to an examination of his stock.
Terms exclusively cash or its equivolent, and no deviation in Prices.
R. N. CALDWELL.

R. JUNIUS MENDENHALL, **Land Agent,** Will select and enter Government Lands with cash or warrants—make investments, loan money—and transact a general real estate Business throughout the North West.
Address, R. J. MENDENHALL, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
(65::1y:)

DR. WM. C. SMITH, HAVING located in Greensboro, will attend all calls in town or country. He may be found at all times at his office, adjoining R. G. Lindsay's Store, formerly occupied by Dr. Freeman.
(92::3m)

EMPORIUM OF FASHION:—Mrs. Adams has just returned from the North with her fine Bonnets, Trimmings, Feathers, Fur Cuffs &c., in the very latest fashion. Orders supplied on short notice and warrented to please. Room next door to the Insurance Office, in the large Brick building west of the Court House.
Oct. 26. (75—3w.)

NAILS—AN ASSORTMENT of all sizes. Also horse-shoes and horse-shoe nails. Cheap for cash by
Oct. 29 COLE & AMIS.

MELANOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES:—The Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Greensborough and vicinity to his Melanotype Pictures which are taken on sheet iron manufactured expressly for the purpose. In richness of tone, warmth of expression, completeness of detail, and boldness of feature, good Melanotypes are not surpassed for durability. There is no question of their superiority. They will receive a fall without a fracture, a bend without injury; may be washed off when soiled, be handled without the face being marred, unless abused by rough scratching which would deface the best oil painting; they are susceptible of high and very beautiful coloring; they are suitable for Lockets, Breast-pins, Rings, &c. The above pictures are taken and put up in a style not surpassed in the State.
Prices varying from $1.00 to $10.00, according to size and quality. Transparent pictures put up by the New Siliciated process.
Room No. 4 on 2nd story of Garrett's New Brick Building.
May 6. A. STARRETT.

JAMES M. HUGHES, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, West Market Street, one door below the Book Store. All persons wishing Clothes made in the latest style and on the most reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling at my shop. I have a regular agency by which I receive the Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions every three months. No establishment in the country is better prepared to give good and fashionable work One trial is all that is asked, and if satisfaction is not given as above, the money will be refunded both in cutting and making.
JAMES M. HUGHES,
March 12, 1857.

A New Book.
The Old North State in 1776; Second Series, by E. W. Caruthers, D.D., just published, and for sale by
Aug., 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

Annals of Southern Methodism, 1856, Deems' for sale by
June 24. E. W. OGBURN & Co.

Cabinet Furniture
AND
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
MANUFACTURED BY
JOS. SEARS,

THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore.
Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anker Brand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.
R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1857. N. E. corner of Elm & Market

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH CANCERS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, or any SKIN DISEASE, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some which were given up as hopeless, by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying *I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time.* Seeing is believing, and if any one is credulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States.
Address, WM. E. EDWARDS, Greensboro, N. C.
And calls will be made or Medicine sent by mail, at your option.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of STUTTERING and STAMMERING can be cured in a very short time.
☞ The afflicted would do well to write him, and describe their case.

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.—The Star and Cloud, or a Daughter's Love, by A. S. Poe; The Artist's Bride, or the Pawn Broker's Heir, Bennet; The American Citizen, Hopkins; The Violet, or the Cross and the Crown, McIntosh; Life of Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy, Stewart; Poems of Ossian; Old Horne, the Pawn-Broker, or the Orphan's Legacy; My last Cruise, or Where we went and What we saw, Habersham; The Rangers and the Regulators of the Tanaha; Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith; Hood's Poems; Longfellow's Poems; Counsel to the Awakened, or Path of Safety; Poems National and Patriotic by Cutter; Torrey's Interest Tables; The Prince of the House of David, Patton; Humorous Poetry of the English Language; Eliza Cook's Poems; Bancroft's History of the United States, six volumes; Cyclopedia of American Literature, Duyckinck; &c., &c.
At the Book Store by
April 16. E. W. OGBURN & CO.

MRS. LUCRETIA SALLEE HAS taken a room in Messrs. J. & F. Garret's New Brick building, second story, and expects to be able to accommodate all who may want Bonnets Bleached and Dressed. She will also make Ladie's Dresses, or Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Vests. All work will be done in good style and on moderate terms.
Room No. 3, second story, J. & F. Garrett's New Brick Building.
Oct 27th. (14.)

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—R. G. LINDSAY, (Northeast corner of Elm and Market streets,) would invite the attention of his customers and the community generally to his well selected and carefully purchased stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of almost every variety of articles suitable for the season.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans, N. C. Kerseys, twilled and plain Northern Linsey, &c., Ladies' Dress Goods—in variety—Merinoes, Figured and Plain de Laines, all Wool Plaids, &c., &c., Cloaks, Shawls and Scarfs, Ginghams and Prints, Fine Bed Blankets, Negro ditto.
A full supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Andirons, Spades, Shovels and Forks.
Coffees, Sugars, Teas, green and black, Carpetings, Rugs and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, &c., &c., &c.
Rock Island Jeans and Cassimeres, Kerseys—Bolting Cloths, Burr Mill Stones, Grindstones. R. G. LINDSAY.
Oct. 17, 1857. (94:tf)

RECOLLECTIONS of a Life-time; Tit for Tat, a reply to, "Dud;" Magdelane Hepburn, by the author of Zaidee: Live and Learn: Prince of the House of David: Missing Bride; Spurgeon, the modern Whitfield: with numerous other works, and articles just received and for sale at the Book Store. E. W. OGBURN & Co.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!
JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.
Also,
SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Perscription carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Vest and Fob Chains, Breastpins, Finger, Ear-rings, Revolvers, Pistols, Porte Monnaies and Spectacles for sale by S. ARCHER,

HAWKS' HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA for sale at the Book Store by E. W. OGBURN & CO.

SOLE LEATHER OF THE BEST quality just received and for sale cheap for cash by COLE & AMIS.

FRENCH GLASS, PUTTY, &c.—A large assortment on hand cheap for cash by COLE & AMIS.

BLANKETS AND DOMESTICS.—A large assortment cheap for cash by
Oct. 20 COLE & AMIS.

All kinds of Blanks for Sale.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

HAVE FAITH.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

Art weary, brother? do thy cares bear down?
Is life a sombre, barren waste to thee?
Does earth look drear and Heaven wear a frown,
Are storms arising o'er thy young life's sea?
Have faith, and look unto the shining Throne
Of God's sublimity.

Heavy thy burden in the noon's strong heart?
Sweat on thy brow, and moisture in thine eye!
One hour of freedom, would be passing sweet,
And yet thou may'st not feel the blessing [illegible]
But God is not unwaring of thy lot— [illegible]
He hears th[illegible] raven's cry.

O brother, ne'er despai[illegible]
Work for which [illegible], there's work to d[illegible]
hire! [illegible] heaven shall be the [illegible] precious
With He[illegible]
[illegible]e's gold hills o'er b[illegible]
[illegible]an'st thou in God'[illegible]ursting on the view,
Doing with meek[illegible] own vineyard ever tire?
[illegible]ess all thou find'st to do?
Aspiring higher.

[illegible]od loves an earnest worker! true and strong,
His soul unswayed by winds of faction—birth;
Toiling for Right 'gainst powerful Might and
Wrong! [hearth:
Love, Peace and Joy shall sit beside his
And in the last great day his crown shall be
Of priceless worth.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

"I CAN'T."

"I can't!" Can't you, indeed? We thought so! That's just what we expected from such a bewhiskered and ruffle-shirted masculine as you are. Of course you "can't;" you haven't energy enough to try—you never tried in your life, I'll warrant. You can tip your fashionable caput-covering (*hat* is too dignified a term for that nondescript concern that sports three caves-in about the crown, and a rim lymphatic as the soul beneath it) to a simpering, beflounced and be-*hooped* (no disrespect to that last qualifying adjective, I like them myself!) Miss, with a delicate gloved hand, *a la mode*—you are strong enough to go "bobbing around" a brilliantly lighted saloon of folly and fashion, all through the still hours that God gave you as a period of physical recuperation—strong enough to quaff the fiery flood that 'steals away the brain,' behind the black curtain of the noon of night, in lieu of the nepenthe of Angels—strong enough to shuffle those greasy, filthy bits of pasteboard over the dirty green-covered round table, in that den of infamy and shame—those soiled bits that will one day be your ticket of admission into the theatre of Tophet to witness your own soul's eternal tragedy upon a stage of Sulphur, lighted up with the burning gas of your inflammable conscience; but assign you a work that requires the exercise of the powers with which God endowed you when He created you 'in His own image,' and straightway you "CAN'T!"

Miserable imitation of manhood! Nature made a decided mistake when she formed you to wear boots and whiskers!—she certainly designed you for pantaletts and parasols to the last chapter of your delicate life, but a freak of fortune frustrated her wise plan!

Oh! Young America! booted and braced, twirling a rattan, slender as your own soul, and tipping along the thoroughfare 'like a hen on a hot griddle,' with a cigar projecting from an inlet about the middle of your phiz that 'no eye can see,' like a pole from the apex of a hay-stack, where is the mantle that your fathers dropped when they went up from the stage of action? Is the Indian-like shawl dangling from your indolent shoulders, more comely and honorable in your languid eyes than the mantle of industry and proud manliness that your fathers wore?

Fast man! too fast for sense and reason to overtake you, yet not fast enough to outrun contempt, what do you suppose God stood you up in the picture gallery of Time for?—as an ornament, merely?

You needn't trouble yourself to answer—we have the affirmative in the scrupulous care you bestow upon that fondled mustache where your soul dwells, and has quite as much elbow room as a Lilliput native found in the wilderness of Gulliver's head—we see it in the systematic arrangement of your well brushed and pomatumed locks, and in your stereotyped smile. You wear glossy kids to save the soft white of your delicate and tender hands, and won't kneel in church, lest you soil those spotless inexpressibles, just above the boot-top!

"Ornament" indeed!—vain mortal! Yea, verily; we have had it whispered in our ear, by one of your most ardent admirers, as you switched a bit of dust from your highly polished boot-toe, with an atto-of-rose scented handkerchief, and ran your white fingers, caressingly over your well-cultivated upper lip, with a most complacent smile; "now isn't he soft!"

It would have taken some of the conceit out of you, young man, had you seen the flash of fun in those dark eyes as they turned away from your beautiful picture, so exquisitely folded in such an abundance of superfine and satin, and yet you fancy you are an irresistible creature, and go on your way rejoicing!

You can pamper your idolized self; court folly, fashion and flattery, but you "can't" soil those white hands with honest and honorable labor—you "can't" make an effort to accomplish the design of your creation—you "can't" exert yourself to merit praise and popularity, and yet you lay claim to the title and dignity of *man*. Presumptuous biped! You loaf and lounge the priceless moments of your life away, with "I CAN'T" written legibly upon your effeminate brow, where God meant the signet of WILL to be firmly stamped. What are you worth upon the face of the earth, pray? what would the world lose in covering you up in the valley? what will you leave upon the sands of time?—only a smell of musk and lavender to perish with the first wind.

wait! Your soul is too light to leave a print upon the highway of life! A mortal myth, a human thistledown, you sail lazily over the lawn of existence, and will presently drop into the death-waters without leaving the world the legacy of a worthy line upon its open register!

You stand idly and imprudently at church doors and street corners, behind a luxuriant crop of hair, that well attests the mellowness of the soil beneath, and think yourself coveted by every passing fair one, who deigns to acknowledge your Chesterfieldian salutation. Heavens and earth! who would venture to lean upon that arm for support and protection down the hill-side of life, whose strength is only equal to the task of swinging that gold-mounted cane, and twisting those adorable whiskers in a graceful curve towards the middle section of your finely-fringed frontispiece? *I'd* sooner have a "millstone hanged about my neck and be cast into the depth of the sea" (figuratively speaking.)

Sensible girls lay their hearts upon the altar of *decision* and *strength*—a perfumed and dainty masculine is a black blot upon the broad leaf of all creation!

To be sure you may not be doomed to "tread the wine press alone"—that is, destined to perpetual singledom, but your success in doubling your estate will be wholly attributable to the fact that you are constitutionally formed to be led by the nose! Women there are in this old world of ours, whose besetting sin is the constant appropriation of the pronoune *I*, which grand discovery you will have sufficient leisure to make when you find yourself written down *No* 2, upon your domestic pass-book, in spite of your peerless physique.

Save you? St. Felix! not till you are love-worthy. What if you *have* got splendid eyes, curling hair and a wasp-like waist, a woman worth having, cares no more for your handsome exterior, than you do for the improvement of your interior possessions. Why, sir, a firm, unflinching Soul, impressed by the stamp of energy and inherent power, upon a manly face that boasts of no physical attractions, would throw you as far in the back ground of feminine favor, as Peter followed his Master!

An adamantine, indomitable spirit, that writes "I CAN" and "I WILL," upon the granite brow, bronzed cheeks, about the solid, unincarcerated mouth, and upon the brown, ungloved hands of a *man*, woud obscure your delicately bleached forehead crimped frill, patent leather boats and "ungodly strut," in as total an eclipse as ever befel the moon!

"Strong minded woman!" sneers Mr. Shirtcollar, behind an appendage cultivated for the express purpose of making up in *appearance* for what he lacks in *reality—manliness!*

"Strong minded?" we wish we could return the compliment, but conscience forbids it, imperatively. The world must not be left destitute of strength and intellect, and it's high time for woman's latent power to be developed, since the race of *men* is fast running out into gloss, gloves and goatees! FLORENCE FAY.

HORACE MANN.

HORACE MANN has won distinction in several departments of effort. He practiced law fourteen years in the courts of Massachusetts, during which time he is said to have gained four out of every five he undertook. In fact, he was uncommonly successful as a lawyer, and might have reached, had he continued in the profession, the highest judicial positions. He made it the inflexible rule of his professional life never to undertake a case that he did not believe to be right. He used to say that in this conscious cunviction of right there was such magnetism, that he only wanted an opportunity to be put *in communication* with a jury to impregnate them with his own belief.

Though never, in the ordinary sense of the word, a politician, his legislative career was alike honorable and successful. He served in both the House of Representatives and the Senate of Massachusetts, where he took a high position, and was three times elected to Congress by overwhelming majorities.

But it is to his earnest, devoted, and eminently successful labors in the cause of education that Horace Mann will owe his highest and most enduring fame. As Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, his zeal, ardor, and well-directed energy overcame all obstacles, and attained results which few men would have dared even to hope for. The good he accomplished during the twelve years of his secretaryship is incalculable. His annual Reports constitute a monument of his labors of which not only their author but his country may well be proud. Of one of them, the *Edinburg Review* says: "This volume is indeed a noble monument of a civilized people; and if America were sunk beneath the waves, would remain the fairest picture on record of an Ideal Commonwealth."

Mr. Mann is now president of Antioch College, a new institution situated at Yellow Sarings, Greene Co., Ohio. This institution is founded on the most liberal basis, and furnished him with a sphere in which to exercise his talents, and to carry out some of his most cherished educational plans.

Horace Mann was born in the town of Franklin Norfolk Co., Massachusetts, May 4th, 1796; and his early life was spent in a rural district, under circumstances of almost unremitting toil and privation.—But he had a thirst for knowledge which nothing could repress, and, like thousands before him, worked his way through the preparatory studies, and finally through college.

In person he is slightly made but well proportioned, is rather deficient in muscular power, and his stock of vitality is hardly commensurate with mental activity.—One is astonished at the amount of labor he is able to perform without breaking down; but he *wastes* no strength, as many do: he makes it all tell in well-directed blows. His brain is proportionally large and very high, indicating moral and intellectual rather than physical power.—Conscientiousness and Benevolence are very large, the latter being the dominant moral organ. His reasoning organs are greatly superior to his perceptives and memory, and his large Causality enables him to see the logical congruity of facts and principles, and to present them in a clear, concise, and forcible manner.

A THOUGHT.

The rose that's wet with summer rain,
Or filled with early dew,
Sheds richer perfume o'er again,
And glows with lovelier hue.
The pearly drops that light within
Its leafy chalice rest,
But fresher beauties for it win,
Its fragrant charms attest.

So hearts bowed down with weight and care,
Or crushed with bitter grief,
Show clearer what their virtues are,
While waiting for relief;
Each tender pang is sweet that springs
From hearts by sorrow riven;
If on its parting breath it brings
Some dearer hope of Heaven.

Russell's Magazine.

From the Washington Union.

EDUCATION IN N. CAROLINA.

We have before us a pamphlet copy of the address delivered in July last before the State Educational Association of North Carolina, by Wm. W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh. Mr. Holden is favorably known to the country as the able and accomplished editor of one of the most influential Democratic journals in the South. In the new character in which he now appears he has not only laid the citizens of his native State under obligations for his gratifying exposition of the present commendably liberal system of the public instruction in North Carolina, but he has brought together an array of startling facts in regard to the school systems of other States, the publication of which, we think will lead to the most beneficial results.

A large portion of the address is occupied with facts and figures in relation to the common-school system and common school fund of nearly all the States. From these facts and figures Mr. Holden deduces the following results:

The average length of the school of Maine, whose system is in a highly-flourishing condition, is four months and three weeks; of New Hamsphire, five months; of North Carolina, four months.

Maine distributes about 70 cents to the head of her white population; New Hampshire about the same; Virginia, 8 cents; Connecticut nearly one dollar; North Carolina, about 50 cents; Pennsylvania nearly the same as Connecticut; and New York and Ohio a fraction over one dollar each to their total white population.

North Carolina, though her white population is 200,000 less than that of Kentucky, expends nearly as much as she does for educational purposes.

North Carolina has a larger school fund than Maine, or New Hampshire, or New Jersey, (by \$1,500,000;) or Maryland or Virginia, (by \$600,000;) or Massachusetts, (by \$500,000;) or Georgia, (by \$1,600,000.)

North Carolina has as many colleges as Georgia, more academies by 100, and 2,000 more common schools. The two States are about equal in white population.

North Carolina has more colleges than South Carolina, more academies by 100, and nearly three times as many children at school.

Virginia has 340,000 white population more than North Carolina; yet the latter has quite as many colleges as the former, as many academies, and five or six hundred more public schools.

Kentucky has 200,000 white population more than North Carolina; yet the latter has as many colleges as the former, as many academies, more common schools by 1,000, and as many children at school as she has. The same is substantially true in the comparison between Tennessee and North Carolina.

It must also be borne in mind that North Carolina has no large cities, like Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky, to build up and sustain Colleges and high schools.

Upon a calm review of the entire facts, it is neither immodest nor unjust to assert that North Carolina is clearly ahead af all the other slaveholding States with her system of public instruction; while she compares favorably in several respects with some of the New England and North-western States.

But though our educational condition, and prospects are thus cheering, we have only made a good beginning in the great work. There are now from fifty to sixty thousand children in the State *who never go to school*. But we must reach these also, or the most of them; for in ten years nearly all of them who are males will be citizens, and will vote to make laws to govern you, themselves, all of us. What if they grow up in ignorance and vice, they will not be the only sufferers! The intelligent, the virtuous, and the owners of property especially, are all deeply concerned in this movement; and it behooves them to do everything that can be done, justly and with reason, to prevent, as well as to diminish, vice and crime. Ignorance creates injustice and crime; injustice and crime create courts of law, courts of law create taxes; and men of substance have these taxes to pay.

Live by honesty, or remain poor.

Farm, House and Fun.

Punch advises the Governor of Utah to "go it while he's Young."

How should a husband speak to a scolding wife? 'My dear, I love you *still*."

A young lady having asked a surgeon why woman was made from the rib of man in preference to any other bone, he gave the following gallant answer:

"She was not taken from the head lest s he would rule over him; from his feet, lest he should trample upon her; but she was taken from his side that she might be his equal; from under his arm, that he might protect her; from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her."

Punch wrote the following despatch for the Queen to send the President, after the cable broke: Mr. BUCHANAN—On earth, peace; over board another piece.

PEPPER.—Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coating of the stomach; red pepper does not, it excites, but does not irretate, consequently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been in use in the East Indies from time immemorial, as it corrects that flatulence which attends the large use of vegetable food. Persons in health do not need any pepper in their food. But to those of weak and languid stomach, it is manifold more healthful to use cayenne pepper at meals than any form of wine, brandy, or beer that can be named, because it stimulates without the reaction of sleepiness or debility.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

TO CLEAR THE SKIN.—A correspondent thus gives the result of a trial which he made, but the receipt would not suit all persons: "Seeing so many of your correspondents inquiring what to do to keep the face, neck, and arms clear from pimples, I must state that I myself was as bad as I could be; indeed, my face was quite a sight; I was ashamed of going out. A lady told me always to wash myself in warm water, and that it would soon remove them. I followed her advice, washed myself in hot water, dried myself on a coarse towel, and then rubbed my face over lightly with flour; and in the short space of twelve days my complexion became quite clear."

A SINGULAR DYING REQUEST.—We find the following in that sober and truthful sheet, the Salem Observer: An old man dying in Boston, recently, was asked if he would have a clergyman sent for. He requested to see Rev. Dr. Colver, who called upon him accordingly. The sick man said: "I have just sent to request you to keep those confounded cats in your yard quiet to-night."

Why is a man in prison like a leaky boat? Because he wants bailing out.

A woman spills more with a thimble than a man can draw with a bucket. Hear that, ye ladies who a "shopping go."

Why is a tender hearted person like a housekeeper with but little furniture? Because he is easily *moved.*

Genius will always work itself through, said a poet, when he found his coat was out at the elbows.

A French wit said of a man who was exceedingly fat, that nature only made him to show how far the human skin would stretch without breaking.

The quickest way to make eye water is to run your nose against a lamp post.

Calumny is like the wasp that teaszes, and against which you must not attempt to defend yourself unless you are certain to destroy it, otherwise it rushes to the charge more furiously than ever.

The man who wrestled with adversity wore out his silk stockings, and got worsted.

The Frigid Zone—The waist ribbond that hugs an old maid.

HOW TO MAKE CHILDREN TAKE MEDICINE.—A correspondent says: "I first coax, then bribe, then threaten, and finally choke; but I think that to begin with the choking would be the best way.

SCENE.—A tall ladder leaning against the house—a nigger at the top, and a hog scratching his hide against the bottom.—"G'way—g'way, dar! You're makin' mischief."

MOLASSES FROM INDIAN CORN.—A Mr. Geo. S. Kintzi, of Exeter, Berks co., Pa., has, according to the Reading *Gazette*, succeeded in procuring an excellent quality of molasses from the common Indian corn. He took eight corn-stalks, cut off at the root and at the ear, crushed them in a cider-mill, and pressed the juice out with his hands. A quart of sap was thus obtained, which, after boiling 30 minutes, yielded one pint of beautiful syrup.

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was but one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the taykettle."

Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility are ignorant that the real cause, in most instances, is a deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The Oxygenated Bitters are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these symptoms.

JOB WORK.

Having just added to our hitherto large and well-selected Job Office, a magnificent assortment of **Plain & Fancy Job TYPE,** we are confident that we can execute ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING IN THE BEST STYLE FOR THE LEAST MONEY OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE. Persons wishing

Pamphlets, Circulars, Hand-Bills,
Business-Cards, Visiting-Cards, Bill-Heads,
Or any thing else in the Printing line, would do well to try us once.

BLANKS.

WE have just printed, on a very good article of Fool's Cap, a general assortment of BLANKS—consisting (in part) of
Blank Warrants, Ca Sa Bonds, Affidavits,
Writs, Executions, Land Deeds,
Deeds of Trust, Witness Tickets, Juror Tickets,
Land Entries, Subpœnas, Ca Sas,
Com. for Depositions, Writs to sell Land, &c., &c.
Or will print, on the shortest notice, any kind we may not have on hand if ordered. They can be sent by mail if desired.
☞ For Jobs or Blanks, address or call on
OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
West Market Street, Greensboro, N.C.

MARBLE YARD.

NORTH STREET OPPOSITE HOPKINS HOTEL,
Greensboro, N. C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that he has opened a Marble Shop a few doors North of the Court House, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of MONUMENTS, TOMBS and GRAVE STONES, as cheap as they can be had in any part of the country. He flatters himself that for workmanship he will give satisfaction to the most fastidious. He invites all to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. HEINRICH.
Feb. 2, 1857. (57::1y.)

New Books just received at the Book Store.
Lena Rivers, Mrs. M. J. Holmes.
The Heiress of Greenhurst, Mrs. Stephenson.
Adam Graeme of Mossgray, by the Author of Zaidee.
Indigenous Races of the Earth.
Inquire Within, or 3700 facts for the people.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN & Co.
June 24.

TO PURCHASERS OF
Cabinet Furniture.
From 20 to 30 per cent. saved. See advertisement of FOSTER & LEE, 35 Bowery, New York, in the principal newspapers of Wilmington, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c.
☞ Catalogues containing List of Prices, will be sent free of postage, on application
86—1t c o m 1y.

THE REVISED CODE.
50 COPIES received and for sale.
E. W OGBURN.

BOOK MUSLINS, JACONETT, Swiss & Cambric, both figured and plain. Diaper and Linen table covers, Whalebone and figured skirting, grass corded, and Hooped Skirts for sale at cash prices by
June 16. R. N. CALDWELL.

SOMETHING NEW!
A FAMILY PROVISION STORE!
MRS. L. BENCINI has just received and opened a large supply of all kinds of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
which will be sold cheap for cash.
☞ Country produce taken in exchange at Market price. Sept. 22

BARGAINS—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS IN MARKET, AT S. ARCHER'S STORE.—The Subscriber is now receiving his Fall stock of ready made Clothing, Overcoats, Shawls, Comforts, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Collars, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Traveling bags, Umbrellas and a great many other things too numerous to mention, and generally kept in a gentleman's furnishing store, to which he invites the attention of his friends, customers and the public. He flatters himself that he can and promises that he will offer them lower than any other house in this section of the country. These goods were bought low for cash, and will be sold low again for cash. Persons in want of such goods just call, examine and let the subscriber know that you have got the cash to pay for what you buy, and you will buy goods cheaper than you ever did before.
S. ARCHER.
East Market st., Greensboro, Oct. 7th.

FINE ASSORTMENT of WINES, Madeira Port, Sherry and Malaga, of the best quality, cheap for cash; also Fine French, Cherry, and Blackberry Brandies. Cheap for cash by COLE & AMIS.

MELANOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES:—The Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Greensborough and vicinity to his Melanotype Pictures which are taken on sheet iron manufactured expressly for the purpose. In richness of tone, warmth of expression, completeness of detail, and boldness of feature, good Melanotypes are not surpassed for durability. There is no question of their superiority. They will receive a fall without a fracture, a bend without injury; may be washed off when soiled, be handled without the face being marred, unless abused by rough scratching which would deface the best oil painting; they are susceptible of high and very beautiful coloring: they are suitable for Lockets, Breast-pins, Rings, &c. The above pictures are taken and put up in a style not surpassed in the State.
Prices varying from \$1.00 to \$10.00, according to size and quality. Transparent pictures put up by the New Siliciated process.
Room No. 4 on 2nd story of Garrett's New Brick Building.
May 6. A. STARRETT.

JAMES M. HUGHES, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, West Market Street, one door below the Book Store. All persons wishing Clothes made in the latest style and on the most reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling at my shop. I have a regular agency by which I receive the Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions every three months. No establishment in the country is better prepared to give good and fashionable work. One trial is all that is asked, and if satisfaction is not given as above, the money will be refunded both in cutting and making.
JAMES M. HUGHES,
March 12, 1857.

A New Book.
The Old North State in 1776; SECOND SERIES, by E. W. Caruthers, D.D., just published, and for sale by
Aug., 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

W. GILMORE SIMMS' WORKS, Complete, New and Revised Editions, with Illustrations. **Revolutionary Tales**—The Partisan; Mellichampe; Katharine Walton; The Scout; Woodcraft; The Forayers Eutaw; **Border Romances**—Guy Rivers; Richard Hurdis; Border Beagles; Charlemont; Beauchampe; Confession; The Yemassee; Southword, Ho! **Poems**—In two volumes. At the Book Store by
April 16. E. W. OGBURN & CO.

Annals of Southern Methodism, 1856, Deems' for sale by
June 24. E. W. OGBURN & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PER Schr. HELENE, from New York:
10 Bbls Porto Rico Molasses,
5 " Cuba "
5 " Best Syrup,
60 Boxes No. 1. and Pale Soaps Colgates,
25 " Assorted Candies,
15 bbls Irish Potatoes,
10 " Yellow Sugar. Low for cash.
GEO. H. KELLY & BRO.
Wilmington, Oct. 8.

HESPERIAN HARP, THE LARGEST and one of the best NOTE BOOKS in use, by Rev. Wm. Hauser, M.D., for sale at the Book Store by E. W. OGBURN & CO.

LAMPS.
A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

JUST PUBLISHED by
PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
RECORDS OF the REVOLUTIONARY WAR; containing the Official, Military and Financial correspondence of all the officers of the revolutionary army, from 1775 to 1795, containing the most interesting military, historical and financial information during that period. Also, the organization of all the Regiments, showing the names, rank, date of commission, time of enlistment, and service of the officers and privates of each. Also, the general and brigade orders of Generals WASHINGTON, GREENE, LEE, WEEDON, and others, in 1776, '77, and '78, showing the last trials at Valley Forge, breaking up the encampment, order of march through Philadelphia, and the plan of attack on the British at Monmouth. Also, an account of the capture of Fort Washington and the horrors of the prisons and prison ships of the British in New York, with a LIST OF AMERICAN OFFICERS IMPRISONED, the time of their capture, release, &c. An account of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, a list of the members' names, &c.; the half-pay, commutation, land acts of the Continental Congress. A complete list of all the OFFICERS WHO SERVED TO THE END OF THE WAR, and acquired the right to half-pay for life, commutation, and land. Proceedings of 34th Congress and United States Court of Claims, relative to a restoration of the half-pay acts of the old Congress, for the benefit of the HEIRS OF OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION; Virginia half-pay and land laws; the reasons which led to the passage of the Act of July 5, 1852, by Congress; the names of the Virginia officers who received land, with an interesting account of the military land districts of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, the locations of warrants, surveys, &c.
REVOLUTIONARY PENSION LAWS OF THE U. S. as they now exist, with commentaries thereon. Notes on the services of various classes of revolutionary officers, with an extensive list showing the time they died, &c., &c.
1 large 12mo. Vol. of 600 pages.
PRICE, \$1.50
This work is intended as a book of reference to the historian and scholar, as well as furnishing a thorough guide to persons claiming title to land or pensions from the services of their forefathers during the Revolutionary War.—The volume contains the names of over 50,000 officers and privates of the Revolutionary Army and should be in the hands of all the descendants of the brave men who fought under the banner of '76, that the noble action of their ancestors may not escape reminiscence of their descendants, who must retain this work as a memento of their brave deeds and patient sufferings.
\$100 PER MONTH can be easily earned by acting as Agent for the sale of the above Book, and other highly popular works of standard merit, published by us.
☞ Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the Union. For Catalogues and particulars, address
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, *Publishers*,
96;4w 79 John Street, New-York.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

HARVEST.
July, 1856.
Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best qualities.
Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.
Also,
Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes, } Corn & Cob Crushers.
Sinclair's Little Champion, &
Leavelt's improved Young America.
McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only added. JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

A NEW CABINET SHOP—J. A. PRITCHETT would respectfully inform the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country that he has opened a CABINET SHOP on South street, one door from the Depot, where he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line such as Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, &c.
Work delivered on board the Cars *free of charge.*
He is desirous that all persons wishing anything in his line would call and examine his work as he is confident, from his past experience, that it cannot be excelled in any other shop. 60::1y

SUMMER DISTRIBUTION—
COMMON SCHOOLS, 1857.

No.		No.		No.	
1	\$26.18	27	\$26.80	53	\$34.00
2	24.48	28	40.46	54	32.30
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8	28.56	34	48.62	60	24.14
9	28.56	35	19.72	61	23.46
10	26.52	36	48.62	62	21.42
11	23.80	37	30.72	63	24.14
12	26.89	38	58.48	64	20.40
13	17.68	39	10.88	65	23.80
14	20.74	40	23.12	66	18.70
15	23.46	41	28.22	67	23.12
16	31.68	42	39.78	68	24.14
17	24.82	43	27.20	69	9.52
18	25.50	44	17.68	70	13.60
19	30.60	45	24.48	71	38.76
20	7.48	46	20.24	72	18.02
21	25.50	47	23.12	73	17.68
22	31.96	48	24.54	74	26.86
23	46.24	49	16.32	75	25.16
24	36.72	50	44.54	76	15.64
25	22.44	51	14.62		
26	27.54	52	28.56		

84. E. W. OGBURN, Ch'n B. Sup't.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,
Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.
January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! The public are informed that the subscriber is at work at his old stand on West Market Street and ready to receive orders, for anything in his line of business which will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. The character of his work is too well known in this and surrounding counties to make it necessary to say more than, he will do his best on all work he engages to make.
A Full Supply of Metalic Coffins from 2 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 4 inches in lenght. Coffins made to order on short notice.
"You will take due notice thereof and govern yourself accordingly."
F. THURSTON, *Agent.*

PROSPECTUS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—At the recent meeting of the N. C. Educational Association, in Warrenton, the undersigned were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for publishing a monthly Journal, with the above title.

Having made arrangements for issuing the first No. in September next, they call, with confidence, upon the friends of Education throughout the State, and especially upon Teachers and School Officers, to send subscriptions immediately, that they may be enabled to go on with the work. They feel assured that, if those, who have the educational interests of our State at heart, will exert themselves, the number of subscribers, requisite to insure complete success, can be secured within one week, after the publication of this prospectus.

The Journal is to be devoted entirely to the interests of Education, and will be published under the auspices of the State Educational Association. It will be the organ of the Association and of all affiliated or subordinate Associations in the State. It will labor to promote the great cause of Education, in all its grades, as *one cause;* and to foster a general sympathy between teachers and officers of Common Schools, Academies and Colleges, as co-laborers in that *one great cause.* It will strive to advance the interests of the COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE STATE, as underlying all other interests, and sustaining, on its vast granite base, our great educational structure, and will furnish a channel of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and those who feel an interest in their welfare. The Journal will be edited by a Board of Editors, composed of C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, and a number of the leading Teachers of the State, and one local Editor, who will receive all communications and superintend the publication.

All communications should be addressed to *the Editor of the Journal of Education, Greensboro, N. C.*

TERMS:—The Journal will be published monthly, in magazine form, in handsome style, and will contain 48 pages, at *the following rates:*

One copy, one year,........................\$2
Six copies, " " (to one address).....10

Subscriptions required invariably *in advance*, and receipts sent in the first No.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	One year.	6 months.	3 months.	1 month.
One page	\$75	\$40	\$22	\$8
Half "	40	22	12	5
¼ "	22	12	7	3
16 lines	12	7	4	2

Advertisements by the year payable quarterly. All others monthly.

Teachers sending \$50 for 25 subscribers will be entitled to advertisements of their Schools, of 16 lines, for one year.

There are at all times a number of Schools of all grades, needing teachers and of teachers who want situations; and it is not at all uncommon for parties situated to advertise their desires and wants in papers not expressly devoted to the cause of Education. If all such, by general consent, would keep standing notices in the Journal, it would be an easy matter for teachers to find out all vacant situations, and for Committees and Trustees to learn the address of all teachers wanting places.

It is, therefore, the desire of the conductors of the Journal to publish a Directory of this kind, and to all who will furnish standing notices of their wants very liberal deductions will be made from the usual advertising rates.

☞ The papers of the State are respectfully requested to publish this Prospectus and thus aid in advancing the cause of Education.

C. H. WILEY,
G. W. BROOKS,
C. C. COLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
WM. ROBINSON,
} Committee of the N. C. Educational Association.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.—A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.
To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, or Self Abuse, &c., &c.
The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to furnish Medicines *free of charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.
Just published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *free of charge*, on the receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.
Address, Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. (59:1y)

SIX MINUTE CHURNS.
ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber being desirous of selling out, offers to the public his very valuable Plantation on which he now lives, situated on the Danville Road 10 miles from Greensboro. The tract is well timbered, well watered, has good bottom land, and has a good Dwelling House and all the necessary out buildings to render a farm residence pleasant, with a very good well in the yard. The Tract contains between 250 and 300 acres of Land.
It will be sold at private sale on reasonable terms and payments arranged to suit the purchaser. WM. D. SMITH.
July 13, 1857. 80-tf.

WHEAT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay CASH for good WHEAT delivered at the depot at this place. Bring on your samples. E. W. OGBURN, Agent for Simmons & Clark, Greensboro, N. C.
Sept., 1857.

NEW GROCERIES FOR CASH.—We are now opening our stock of Groceries and Domestic Goods, which we are determined to sell cheaper by 25 per cent than they can be bought elsewhere this side of Wilmington. Come one, come all! Economy is prudence; buy where you can save your money and grow rich.
WE WANT Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flour, Meal, Furs, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Lard, and all country produce in exchange for GOODS at CASH prices. Call at the old stand of Graham & Dunn, on West Market st. COLE & AMIS.
Oct., 1857. (93:17)

SUSPENDED NOTES ON NORTH CAROLINA Banks taken at par for goods at S. ARCHER'S.
Oct. 26.

THE TIMES:
A LITERARY & FAMILY PAPER, PUBLISHED FOR THE SOUTH
Having a large list of the best WRITERS, its contents are mostly original—embracing Original Stories History, Biography, Science, Agriculture, Education, Poetry and News.
Published weekly at \$2, by OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.
Specimens sent gratis.

All kinds of Blanks for Sale.